

# The American Perfumer

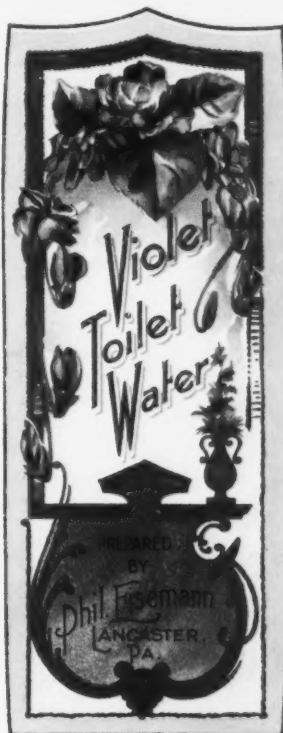
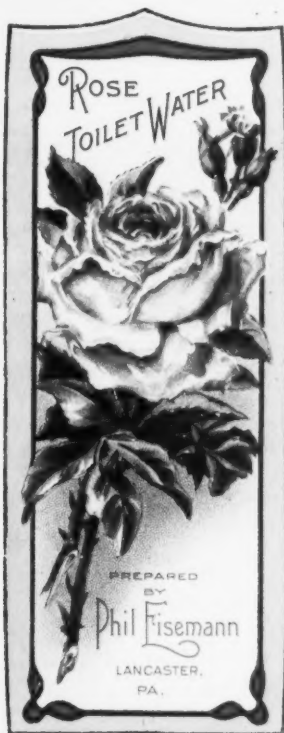
and Essential Oil Review



NOV. 1910

Perfumer Publishing Co.,  
100 William St., New York.

5-9



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and  
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NEW YORK.

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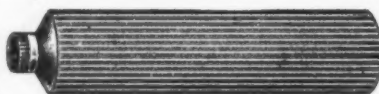
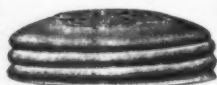
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SUCCESSORS TO CHUIT, NAEF & CO.

UNGERER & CO., Sole Agents,

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514 Arch Street, PHILADELPHIA.

244 California Street, SAN FRANCISCO.

# THE AMERICAN PERFUMER

AND

## ESSENTIAL OIL REVIEW

ONE DOLLAR A YEAR.  
TEN CENTS A COPY.

NEW YORK, NOVEMBER, 1910.

VOL. V. No. 9.

### THE AMERICAN PERFUMER and ESSENTIAL OIL REVIEW PUBLISHED MONTHLY. PERFUMER PUBLISHING COMPANY 100 William Street.

LOUIS SPENCER LEVY, President and Treasurer, }  
100 William St., } New York.

JOSEPH S. MENLINE, Secretary, 135 Broadway,  
Entered as Second-class Matter March 22d, 1907, at the Post Office  
at New York, N. Y., Under the Act of Congress of March 3d, 1879.

#### TERMS OF SUBSCRIPTION

The United States and Canada, - - \$ 1.00 A Year  
Foreign, - - - - - 2.00 " "

Subscriptions payable invariably in advance, by check, money-  
order, or postal-note, to order of PERFUMER PUBLISHING  
COMPANY.

#### Advertising Rates on Application.

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Frank B. Marsh, 74 Reade St., New York; Secretary,  
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Let us all give thanks that we have cause to  
give thanks.

#### MORE PERFUME PUBLICITY.

In a reply to a question as to the value of "general  
publicity in keeping a name before the public," a well-  
known and highly successful advertising man said:  
"The sole purpose of advertising is to sell goods," and  
he might truly have added that "the way to advertise  
is to advertise."

Our remarks last month on this subject, when refer-  
ring to a campaign of education to "instruct" the  
American public in American perfumes, have stirred  
up considerable interest. One perfumer has written us  
saying:

"Your editorial article under the caption of 'perfume  
publicity' is opportune—to the point—(although mild),  
and deserving of encouraging replies.

"The writer has been a close student of the American  
perfume industry (scientific, technical and commercial)  
for over ten years, and finds as a result of his own  
labors and conscientious endeavors, that some of the  
reasons why the American perfumer has not made  
more progress, can be summed up as follows:

"First—The necessary motive is made superior to the  
artistic result.

"Second—The direct manufacturing man is not in the  
largest majority a technical chemist with experience,  
but a mixer.

"Third—Where a good article has been produced it  
is put forth unfinished as to the artistic label and  
package.

"Fourth—When an artistic package has been pro-  
duced then the perfume or contents is poor or cheap.

(Witness the few artistic packages of violet water—  
(so-called) on the market to-day—are they violet?)

"If a manufacturing concern will equip a plant  
physically, mechanically, chemically, with attention to  
details as to economic handling of products, and em-  
ploy an experienced, technically-educated chemist who  
has made a study of aromatic organics (and they are  
few) and let him produce the line of goods—each one  
the best—and then have the artistic finish complete in

every detail, there will be an awakening of a new American industry equal to the French; time is the factor and attention to details the motto."

A review of the leading monthly magazines, weekly journals and metropolitan newspapers reveals the fact that only two perfume manufacturers are advertising perfumes to any degree. One is a Parisian, and the other in the Paris of America—San Francisco.

The times are changing, however, and always for the better. Those of the older perfume manufacturers who have not adapted themselves to modern conditions are falling behind in the race; and there is an unmistakable drift toward those concerns that have heretofore been known principally as manufacturing pharmaceutical houses. They have the capital, the selling organization and the business ability, and the latter factor impels them to organize their manufacturing departments on the proper plane.

The next few years will develop many changes, if we read the signs aright.

#### BETTER LATE THAN NEVER.

Notice of Judgment No. 619, Food and Drugs Act, issued by the U. S. Department of Agriculture on October 26, 1910, has been a long time in coming, but the result has justified the delay.

This notice describes the action brought by the Federal Government against the Corrizo Extract Co., Battle Creek, Mich., and New York, for the misbranding of "Vanoleum, the original Mexican vanilla oil."

It can truly be said that much of the dissatisfaction on the part of honest extract manufacturers (and they are in the great majority) with the enforcement of the Federal and State food laws has been due to the apparent apathy of the authorities toward this flagrant offender.

All questions, such as the determination of the quantity of beans used in making a straight vanilla extract; or the percentage of vanillin derived from beans of various grades and sources of origin, were comparatively insignificant when considered in connection with the open and unhindered sale of a rank fraud.

We have no feeling in this matter against individuals, but we take it to be our duty to call special attention to this case, to show at least that though justice move with leaden feet, no persistent law breaker can escape in the end.

Food law or no food law, the designation of any "vanilla flavor" as a vanilla oil is a plain deception and could have been stopped years ago by anyone who would have taken the trouble to bring an action to recover money obtained under false pretenses.

On July 28, 1910, the Corrizo Extract Co. agreed to deliver a satisfactory bond in the sum of \$200, in lieu of the sale of the condemned goods at public auction, conditioned that said product should be properly labeled and not sold or disposed of contrary to law.

Similar action should be taken in similar instances.

#### EXTRACT MANUFACTURERS MEET.

The executive committee of the Flavoring Extract Manufacturers' Association met in Cincinnati on Oct. 10 in response to a call of President W. M. McCormick,

of Baltimore, to consider various measures expected to be placed before Congress. Among the measures discussed was that on weights and measures, that on color selection and that regarding a rebate on alcohol used in the manufacture of extracts intended for export. The establishment of a credit clearing house for the trade was also discussed. It has been felt for some time that such a clearing house, that would gather information as to the standing of concerns with which members of the association form business relations would prove of great advantage, enabling members to regulate credits and avoid losses.

#### FOOD LAW TO BE STRENGTHENED.

In view of the recent action of the government in having dismissed from the docket of the Supreme Court of the United States an appeal taken by the government in several cases brought under the pure food and drugs act, it is not improbable, say officials of the agricultural department, that an attempt will be made at the coming session of Congress to amend that act so as to meet the points raised by violators of the measure.

The cases dismissed by the Supreme Court are not to be regarded as a precedent by the officers who look to the enforcement of the pure food and drugs act. One of the cases was that of Henry Boeckman of Brooklyn, N. Y. He was indicted under the act on a charge of mislabeling, because he put on the market an article labeled "Compounded pure comb and strained honey and corn syrup," when an analysis showed that it was glucose and starch sugar. Accordingly, the officers of the agricultural department, who are charged with the enforcement of the pure food law, had Boeckman indicted in the Circuit Court of the eastern district of New York. But his attorneys successfully fought the case on the ground that the act failed to state the offense. The demurrer which was filed to the indictment was sustained.

The government took an appeal to the United States Supreme Court. Since last March officials of the department of justice have had time to look over the records of the case, and when the Supreme Court convened for the fall term, Oct. 11, District Attorney Wickersham asked the dismissal of the government's appeal.

It is believed that this action will have a far-reaching influence and that manufacturers of food products will not be slow to take advantage of this tacit admission on the part of the government that indictments brought under the pure food and drugs act for misbranding will not hold in the courts.

The records of the agricultural department show that hundreds of cases of misbranding have been successfully prosecuted in the lower courts and many thousands of dollars' worth of foodstuffs destroyed as a result. Perhaps this was due to the fact that the manufacturers felt they were guilty and did not care to appeal to the higher courts.

President Taft is said to be a believer in the pure food and drugs act, and he may take occasion in his message to Congress, in December, to call attention to the need of an amendment that will meet the objections to the misbranding and mislabeling provisions of the act.



## TRADE MARK INFRINGEMENT.

In a decision recently rendered by Justice Cox in the United States Circuit Court of Appeals three facts are brought out which should be borne in mind by all who have to do with trade mark goods. First, that the mere misspelling of a descriptive word or term is not registerable as a trade mark; second, that in adopting a trade mark care should be exercised to avoid even the remotest simulation to some mark already registered, and, third, that unfair competition will be restrained even in the absence of trade mark protection.

In making this decision Judge Cox says:

"It is so easy for the honest business man, who wishes to sell his goods upon their merits, to select the entire material universe, which is before him, symbols, marks and coverings which by no possibility can cause confusion between his goods and those of competitors, that the courts look with suspicion upon one who, in dressing his goods for the market, approaches so near to his successful rival that the public may fail to distinguish between them. The law is not made for the protection of experts, but for the public—that vast multitude which includes the ignorant, the unthinking and the credulous, who, in making purchases, do not stop to analyze, but are governed by appearances and general impressions."

## A NEW BOOK ON FLAVORING EXTRACTS.

The scientific literature dealing with the manufacture of raw materials for the industries allied to essential oils is quite complete, and naturally modern. The latter happy condition is due to the excellent work done by leading chemists in private practice, and largely also because of the unceasing research work carried on in the laboratories of important producers of essential oils and other perfumery products.

The field of flavor being so closely allied to that of perfumery it has shared in the benefits of these systematized investigations—but neglect rather than nurture has been its lot in respect of the use of the raw materials in the manufacture of flavors for use in foods.

Some twenty-six years ago the "latest" work on the manufacture of flavoring extracts was published, and since that time whatever improvements have been devised are locked up in the laboratories where they were given birth.

There is a demand for more light, and to meet this demand we have enlisted the co-operation of Dr. Samuel H. Baer and E. Rollin Barnes, both of St. Louis, Mo., who will prepare an authoritative book.

Dr. Baer is secretary of the Flavoring Extract Manufacturers' Association, and in addition to being one of the leading chemists of the United States in this field, has had many years of experience in the manufacture of flavoring extracts and similar products.

Mr. Barnes is an analytical chemist who has devoted much attention to manufacturing processes, and to the analysis of food products.

Both of these gentlemen are well versed in Federal and State food laws, and as a consequence, their suggestions will have the weight of authority.

To give some idea of the need for a book of this sort, we wish to refer "more in sorrow than in anger" to a recent article in a contemporary. The article in question purported to tell "How to detect substitution

and adulteration of essential oils and includes nineteen formulas for the manufacture of popular extracts."

The detection of adulteration in the case of "the mixture of an inferior oil with another more costly is easily detected," we are told, "by the sense of smell, especially with those familiar with prime, fresh oil."

Very true, but somewhat insufficient for the ordinary buyer.

The formulas quoted are very neatly printed, but a brief examination of their text constrains even an indulgent reader to forget their typographical virtues, and to fix attention on their technical sins. For instance, one is advised to use one pound lemon oil to  $\frac{4}{5}$  gallons alcohol and one pint hot water; just about one-half the legal strength. Most of the other formulas are similarly inaccurate; and in several of those dealing with artificial extracts the reader is enjoined to use "aldehyde." But a clear statement as to just which aldehyde is meant must have been regarded by the author as an unnecessary detail.

During the next few months we shall publish various chapters of the book being prepared by our collaborators, and we hope to have the book off the press early next spring.

In the December issue there will be a complete announcement giving a synopsis of the work, with price, etc.

## BUSINESS MAN'S TEN COMMANDMENTS.

- RULE I**—Don't lie—it wastes my time and yours. I'm sure to catch you in the end, and that's the wrong end.
- RULE II**—Watch your work, not the clock. A long day's work makes a long day short, and a short day's work makes my face long.
- RULE III**—Give me more than I expect and I'll pay you more than you expect. I can afford to increase your pay if you increase my profits.
- RULE IV**—You owe so much to yourself that you can't afford to owe anybody else. Keep out of debt or keep out of my shop.
- RULE V**—Dishonesty is never an accident. Good men, like good women, can't see temptation when they meet it.
- RULE VI**—Mind your own business, and in time you'll have business of your own to mind.
- RULE VII**—Don't do anything here which hurts your self-respect. The employe who is willing to steal for me is also capable of stealing from me.
- RULE VIII**—It's none of my business what you do at night. But if dissipation affects what you do next day and you do half as much as I demand, you'll last half as long as you hope.
- RULE IX**—Don't tell me what I'd like to hear, but what I ought to hear. I don't want a valet to my vanity, but I need one for my dollars.
- RULE X**—Don't kick if I kick—. If you're worth while correcting, you are worth while keeping. I don't waste time cutting specks out of rotten apples.



## ANISEED OIL

By ERNEST J. PARRY. B. Sc., F. I. C.



A considerable quantity of star aniseed oil was recently shipped from China, which, on arrival in London was at once suspected on account of its peculiar odor and flavor. As it had, apparently, been shipped via Hamburg, samples were analyzed in Hamburg and there certified as pure. The oil had the following characters (in one case—other samples being quite similar):

Sp. gravity at 20° .....	= 0.971
Optical rotation .....	= +0°20'
Melting point .....	= 12.5°
Congeaing point .....	= 10.5°

Genuine aniseed oil is described by the Pharmacopœias mentioned, as having the following characters:

	British at 20°	United States at 25°	German at 15°	French at 17°
Sp. gravity. 0.975-0.990	0.975-0.988	0.980-0.990	0.980-0.990	0.980-0.990
Rotation ... Laevorotatory	Laevorotatory	....	....	Laevorotatory
Melting pt. 15° or above	....	....	....	....
Solidifying pt. 10°-15°	Not below 15°	....	....	Not below 15°

It was obvious, therefore, that the oil in question failed to comply with any Pharmacopœial requirements.

In reference to the above official requirements, it may be noted that the British figure for the congealing point is too low, and the writer has never met with a sample congealing below 13° and rarely below 15°, when the temperature is properly determined. This should be done by cooling the oil to about 10°, adding a crystal of anethol, or vigorously stirring in order to induce crystallization, and noting the temperature to which the oil at once rises on solidification. Again, the general statement that the oil is always laevorotatory is not correct. The writer has never met with a sample of known authenticity that was dextro-rotatory, but he is indebted to Messrs. Schimmel & Co. for the information that such is the fact within their experience. There is no practicable method of determining the anethol present, the physical characters of anethol, which is present in genuine oils to the extent of 80 to 90%, are such that those of the oil will give an excellent indication of the amount present.

Pure anethol has the following characters:

Melting point .....	22° to 23°
Solidifying point .....	21°
Boiling point .....	233° to 234°
Refractive index .....	1.5600

The fraction of aniseed oil boiling between 225° and 235° is to a great extent a measure of the amount of anethol present. This fraction is usually between 80 and 85 per cent. in genuine oils.

The writer has examined a large number of samples of mixed oil in reference to its refractive index, which rarely varies outside the limits 1.5520 and 1.5580 at 20°, most samples having a refractive index of 1.5550 to 1.5560.

The suspected parcels were submitted to the writer and to Mr. J. C. Umney for independent examination and report, the conclusions arrived at by us both being, to all intents, identical. Mr. Umney's results are published in the current issue of the *Perfumery and Essential Oil Record* (1910, 236-238) and any of his figures here quoted are from that source.

On fractionating large samples of the oil in question, the first point to be noticed was the comparatively small amount distilling between 225° and 235°. In one case only 69 per cent. was obtained, and in no case more than 75 per cent. The average for normal oils is 83 per cent. It was also noted that the first 10 per cent. distilled had characters quite different from the corresponding fraction of pure oil. The following values are those of two pure and two of the suspected samples, one set being Mr. Umney's, the other the writer's:

Fraction.	Amount.	Pure Oil.		Suspected Oil.	
		M.Pt.		M.Pt.	
No. 1 .....	10%	9°		Not at 0°	
No. 2 .....	15%	15°		12°	
No. 3 .....	20%	19°		15°	
No. 4 .....	20%	20°		17°	
No. 5 .....	20%	20.5°		18°	
Residue .....	15%	14°		10°	

The above are Umney's figures.

Fraction.	Amount.	Pure Oil.		Suspected Oil.	
		M.Pt.		M.Pt.	
No. 1 .....	10%	8°		-3°	
No. 2 .....	25%	18°		15°	
No. 3 .....	25%	20°		17.5°	
No. 4 .....	25%	20°		18°	
No. 5 (Residue) .....	15%	15°		11°	

The above are the writer's figures.

It will be noticed that in every case the fraction of the suspected oil had a lower melting point than the corresponding fraction of pure aniseed oil.

From the following figures it will be seen that the same fact is noticeable in regard to the refractive index, which were determined at 20 to 21°:

Fraction.	Amount.	Pure Oil.		Suspected Oil.	
No. 1 .....	10%	1.5308		1.5110	
No. 2 .....	15%	1.5470		1.5391	
No. 3 .....	20%	1.5550		1.5463	
No. 4 .....	20%	1.5575		1.5513	
No. 5 .....	20%	1.5581		1.5538	
Residue .....	15%	1.5540		1.5478	

The above are Umney's figures.

Fraction.	Amount.	Pure Oil.	Suspected Oil.
No. 1 .....	10%	1.5316	1.5125
No. 2 .....	25%	1.5500	1.5419
No. 3 .....	25%	1.5540	1.5500
No. 4 .....	25%	1.5591	1.5521
No. 5 (Residue)	15%	1.5522	1.5467

The above are the writer's figures.

The odor and flavor of the suspected oils were quite different from those of pure aniseed oils. The above results point definitely to the conclusion that the suspected oils were not genuine aniseed oils and contained less anethol than pure oils do.

This may be the result of abstraction of anethol, or of the addition of some foreign oil.

The latter of the two suggestions is probably the correct one, on account of the following facts:

(1) The odor obtained are quite different from those of pure oil, indicating the presence of a foreign body.

(2) If the abnormalities were due to the mere abstraction of anethol, one would expect to obtain a smaller fraction between the temperatures 225° to 235°, but one which would have the same character as the larger fraction obtained from pure oil; whereas, as a matter of fact, the body causing the disturbance in the physical characters of the oil distills over in any fraction, causing each fraction to show the same general abnormalities, such as lower melting point and lower refractive index.

The conclusion arrived at by both Mr. Umney and the writer was that a little known adulterant was present, which was probably some fraction of Chinese camphor oil. Mr. Umney has obtained much camphor oil and in respect of this point writes as follows:

"We have made experiments, mixing together 10 per cent. of certain fractions of Chinese camphor oil with pure star anise oil, and we find that the figures do not differ materially from the contents obtained by examination of these oils. Moreover, the taste is similar, and there are many points which lead us to believe that the oil in question is not a partially de-anetholized oil, but an oil to which has been added from 7.5 to 10 per cent. of Chinese camphor oil."

So far as can be ascertained the whole of these adulterated parcels arrived by two or three ships, and the parcels now coming forward are quite normal again. It is hardly probable that any adulterated aniseed oil will be shipped from China for a long time to come, as whenever the experiment has been tried of recent years it has proved an expensive matter for the shipper.

### BOIS DE ROSE.

By PAUL JEANCARD.

This essential oil, one of the raw materials in constant use by the perfumer and soap maker in obtaining fine effects, is extracted from a wood of the family *Lauracea*, which grows in French Guiana, scattered at intervals in the immense tropical forest that covers the region between the Maroni and Oyapock rivers.

Mexican Linaloe, the essential oil which has a composition analogous to Bois de Rose, comes from a different kind of wood, of the family *Bursera*.

The oil of Bois de Rose has been successfully produced under various conditions, which should be of interest to

the consumer, as they influence the quality of the product.

Formerly the wood was exported from Guiana to France by steamer. At Saint Nazaire it was unloaded and re-shipped by water or rail to Cannes or Grasse, where it was distilled. This, of course, was very expensive.

In order to avoid the excessive expenses of transportation some distillers established themselves at Cayenne and treated the wood at that place, and little by little the essential oil thus produced replaced on the market that distilled in Europe.

The wood was traded in by negroes, who gathered and carried it on their backs to the rivers upon which it was floated to the mouth. There the intermediaries, Chinese merchants, bought and transported it to Cayenne by the sea, in small sailing vessels, and resold it to the distillers.

These factories were poorly equipped with machinery and badly organized; the help was generally negro labor, with small technical knowledge and rudimentary consciousness, as well as interruption in the factories, due to boiler explosions, machinery breakages, or director's fancy were frequent, of which consequence was a dearth of this essential oil.

This mode of operating is irrational and consequently expensive. The wood was not cut, generally, at that favorable time which corresponds to the best yield. It was transported on the backs of men, with laborious slowness, and heaped on the river banks, there being often exposed for some time to a hot sun, which dried out the wood and evaporated the oil.

The price was made by the intermediaries, who usually exacted a considerable profit. The obsolete equipments of the factories at Cayenne, grinders and stills, old methods, low pressure boilers, operated carelessly by an ignorant "personnel," did not permit of a yield exceeding .7 to .8 ks. per ton of wood. Most of the oil, poorly prepared, was irregular in quality; linaloe which constitutes 90 per cent. of the essential oil, is in fact of the most delicate and least stable of the turpeneic alcohols, which is to be met with in essential oils.

Freed from these hindrances, daring manufacturers have brought real innovation to the aromatic wood industries of Guiana, and expanded rationally to enormous proportions. Experts have been stationed at those points of the forest where Bois de Rose grows. The trees are cut down at the most favorable time, are transported to the river by narrow gauge railroad. At the river mouths are the warehouses, where the wood is stored under cover, until the arrival of the sailing vessels in which it is transported to France. These ships of from 500 to 1,500 tons capacity, transport on their outward voyage the provisions necessary for the colony, and the wood constitutes for them a cargo for their return, so that the transportation of the same to Europe is consequently very cheap.

This oil, the price of which is now only slightly higher than oil of Mexican Linaloe, is bound to replace that product with those consumers alive to their own interests and desirous of progressing. Many still ignore the good results they can obtain by using Bois de Rose and its alcohol, linalol, in some compositions where they are not now being employed; it suffices for our purpose to consider that linalol or its ethers are the constituents of the most important essential oils, Lavender, Bergamot, Jasmin, Neroli, Pettigrain, etc.

## COLLOIDAL CHEMISTRY OF SOAP

By J. LEIMDORFER

(Continued from October Issue.)

In a colloidal solution we find two systems, each homogeneous in itself. If we have a soap solution, entirely free from impurities, one of its components is the salt of a fatty acid (an isolated fatty acid is assumed), the other component is water; such a solution constitutes a colloidal system. This is characterized by the fact, referring to the first portion of the article, that the subdivision of the fatty acid salt is not in molecular dimensions; whilst the particles cannot be seen with the microscope, they become visible if another instrument, the ultramicroscope, be employed. By it we are enabled to see these particles of fatty acid salt, like strongly illuminated dust particles in the air; by this means can now differentiate, therefore we term this a heterogeneous system. The two component parts are called the "Phases of the System."

If fatty acid salts be dissolved in water to a sufficient mixture—as in the case of technical soaps—in order that the sub-divisions be of considerable size, a large multitude of particles of fatty acid salt for each unit volume of water must be added. If we sub-divide a cube into a number of smaller ones, the aggregate surface increases with the sub-division. It has been found that with this increase of the surface various forces come into being, the mechanical and electrical surface tensions, and depending upon the kind and amount of these, the nature of a colloidal system is determined.

The size of these superficies is shown by a computation \*based on the sub-division of a gold cube of 1 cm. length of edge; this, when sub-divided to ultramicroscopic visibility, would have an aggregate surface of 60 square meters.

This state of matter is characterized by most specific properties. Thomas Graham was the first, who through his classical and exhaustive investigations brought to light the domain of Superficial Action.

Graham investigated several materials in solution, as to their power of diffusing through animal membrane (bladder). He found that matter in solution allows of being divided into two large groups. The first diffuse according to an exact law and rate of speed, while the others do not diffuse at all, or do so with immeasurable speed, through an animal membrane, under the similar conditions, into an outer vessel filled with the same solvent in every case.

By closer investigation he found that those bodies which have the capacity of diffusing also have the power of crystallizing, taking a certain form when depositing from solution or fusion, which form is an absolute characteristic of each substance. These crystallize out of the solution either pure or containing a fixed and exact quantity of the solvent. If water is used as a solvent, the

quantity taken up in crystallization is termed the Water of Crystallization; this is in exact relation to the crystallized substance and must be expressed in its chemical formula. For example, if we take crystallized soda, its formula should be written  $\text{Na}_2\text{CO}_3 + 10\text{H}_2\text{O}$ .

If we dissolve fatty acid salts in water, we find that even with high concentrations of such solutions, there is never any tendency to crystallization. Fatty acid salts dissolve in any proportion in water, and if solution be made in the warm, we can consider the mixtures of water and any fatty acid salt, after cooling, as more or less solid bodies, gelatinous, viscous fluids.

Even so do solutions of glue deport themselves; Graham employed these in his investigations and from the Greek name for glue he designated those substances which deport themselves in a similar manner, as "Colloids."

These fundamental and detailed investigations and their results serve as an inducement for the further consideration of the colloidal state of matter.

One finds that matter in the colloidal condition can be divided into two large groups:

The first class of colloids are made up of those consisting of one solid and one fluid body, and this class of the colloids is called "Suspensoids."

Those which consist of two fluid components are termed "Emulsoids." As a basis for this classification the relation to one another of the separate phases is taken. With "suspensoids" the solid phase is called the "dispersed" phase, because its appearance can be compared to fine dust particles in the liquid phase—the "dispersing" medium.

When considering the "emulsoids," the solvent (water, alcohol, glycerine, etc.), is called the "dispersing medium," while the component in solution is termed the "dispersed phase."

The suspensoids have many peculiarities in common, which render it possible to unite these colloids in one class.

Suspensoids are precipitated by traces of electrolytes. The dispersed phase forms a finely divided precipitate, which when once withdrawn from the suspended colloidal state, cannot again become soluble even if the electrolyte which throws it down, be separated from the solution.

This peculiar property allows of classification, as follows: those colloids which are thrown down by very small traces of salts are termed lyophobic colloids.

If these when once precipitated are not again soluble, they are also called irreversible colloids.

Colloids are to be conceived of as very fine dust particles, distributed in the fluid. Because of this it should be possible by very brisk action in a centrifuge to bring them to a separation.

In this way, by centrifuging, suspensoids in phases can be separated. Suspensoids\* do not increase the viscosity of the solvent.

Suspensoids show optical heterogeneity, the Tyndall Phenomenon, Brown's motion and electrical charges.

\*For details see Ostwald, Grundriss der Kolloid Chemie.

(To be Continued.)

\*Ostwald, Grundriss der Kolloid Chemie, p. 35.



## CULTIVATION, CURING, AND MARKETING OF VANILLA IN THE SOCIETY ISLANDS

[Consul Julius D. Dreher, of Tahiti, in answer to an inquiry, furnishes the following information concerning the Vanilla vine and bean, particularly the conditions under which both are cultivated in the Society Islands.]

Vanilla is a climbing, orchidaceous plant, a native of Mexico. It thrives in all tropical countries where the climate is constantly humid, where the rains are frequent but not excessive, and where the annual mean temperature is from 65 to 80 degrees. The best annual mean temperature is about 77 degrees. The vanilla of the finest aroma is produced in countries where the humidity is moderate throughout the year, and where there is also a moderately dry season during several months of the year.

The genus *Vanilla* is divided into many species and those into numerous varieties. Professor Henri Lecomte, of the Lycée Saint-Louis, in his work, "Le Vanillier," published in Paris, in 1901, enumerates twenty species, of which nine species are African. Dr. A. Deltiel, of the French naval service, in his book, "Etude sur la Vanille," published in Paris in 1874, mentions nine species, of which five are in Mexico, one of the later having five varieties.

Vanilla not being indigenous to the Society Islands, there is no wild vanilla in Tahiti. Lecomte says that the vanilla generally cultivated in the Colony of Tahiti was taken originally from Manila to Paris by Admiral Hamelin in 1848, and later to Tahiti by Admiral Bonard; and that vanilla plants were brought to this island from Mexico in 1874, all of which agrees with the information obtained from persons in Tahiti for this report. Lecomte also says that the exact nature of the vanilla cultivated in Tahiti is not known; but that in his opinion it must be a special variety of *Vanilla planifolia*, Andrews, which is the species most widely cultivated in the world. Unfortunately he describes only that one species in detail, five others being very briefly described, and fourteen simply enumerated with the names of authors who have described them. Local authorities are not agreed as to the number or names of the species or varieties grown in Tahiti; but Lecomte's description of *V. planifolia*, Andrews agrees so closely with the characteristics of the vine of the broad leaf species called "Mexican" here, that it may be assumed that the latter is *V. planifolia*. That name will be used accordingly in this report.

The president of the Chamber of Agriculture of Tahiti is on record in the minutes of that body for Aug. 17, 1909, as affirming that there are only two species of vanilla in Tahiti: *V. aromatica*, which was brought to the island by Admiral Hamelin in 1848, and *V. planifolia*, brought by Admiral Bonard in 1850. In Lecomte's work every small space is devoted to *V. aromatica*; but as that name appears twice as a synonym for *V. planifolia*, it is probable that the two species resemble each other, and as the other Tahiti vanilla differs much from the latter in shape, width, and length of its leaves, it seems to be doubtful whether *V. aromatica* is cultivated in Tahiti.

As to *V. planifolia*, it was not introduced until 1874. On the other hand, in an essay on the cultivation and curing of vanilla, published by the Botanical Department of the Government of Trinidad, at Port-of-Spain, in 1902, under the name, "A Tahiti Planter," the author, Mr. G. A. McTavish, expresses the opinion that three species or varieties are grown in Tahiti: *V. planifolia*, *V. sylvatica*, and *V. pompona*, the first named being the broad leaf, and the last the narrow leaf vanilla of Tahiti. It seems that he is correct with regard to the former, but mistaken in the name of the latter; for Lecomte, who does not mention *V. sylvatica* at all, says that the leaf of *V. pompona* is even wider and longer than that of *V. planifolia*. The common Tahiti vine has a large stem, and the leaves, which are from an inch and a quarter to an inch and three-quarters wide, and which taper from the middle to a pointed end, are from six to nine inches in length; which is longer than the leaves of any narrow leaf species briefly described by

Lecomte. If there are two species here besides *V. planifolia*, it may be said that they are cultivated, cured and marketed without any discrimination whatever; and hence for the purposes of this report the term "common vanilla" will be applied to all other Tahiti vanilla.

In the preparation of this report the works of Lecomte and Deltiel and the essay of Mr. McTavish have been used freely.

### STARTING A PLANTATION.

The selection of suitable land for growing vanilla is a matter of great importance. The vine thrives best in a rich loam, not too sandy, which holds moisture well, and which, at the same time, does not retain too much water during the rainy season. Good drainage is essential, and hence marshy ground is to be avoided. The vine grows well on level land and also on the wooded slopes of hills of not more than 400 feet elevation. In mountainous islands like Tahiti there are numerous little valleys in which vanilla may be cultivated successfully. If there are some stones in the soil they will aid in retaining moisture, which the vine needs all the year round. As vanilla does not send its roots deep into the soil, but derives its nourishment chiefly from the surface, it is of prime importance to select land on which there is plenty of humus.

In Tahiti wooded land is generally chosen. It has the advantage of being covered with humus. There is the further advantage that most of the smaller trees may be left to provide supports and shade for the vines. If there are not enough trees left for supports the open spaces are filled in with posts. The large trees and others that make a dense shade are cut down, and the trunks and limbs of these should be chopped into pieces and left on the ground to decay, so as to furnish additional humus. For posts the planters use the trunks of trees from three to eight inches in diameter, cut into lengths of seven or eight feet. In tropical countries where the rainfall is abundant are found indigenous trees from which to cut posts that will grow if planted in the rainy season. These living posts shade the vines and also save the planter the expense of replacing decayed supports. In Tahiti trees are utilized as supports as far as is possible. The trees and posts should stand from five to seven feet apart so as to provide supports for from 1,000 to 1,500 vines to the acre; though in the Island of Reunion as many as 2,000 are grown on an acre. If the soil is fertile and the supports not too close together, two vines may be planted to a support.

If the planter prefers to have his plantation uniform, all trees may be cut down and posts planted at regular intervals. In that case it might be necessary at first to set out banana or other rapidly growing plants to provide shade until the posts grow enough for that purpose.

In Tahiti it is not necessary to provide protection against wind; but in countries where violent storms are frequent rows of trees are planted close together around the plantation to protect it from injury.

### PLANTING AND CULTIVATING.

As it is not only difficult but unsatisfactory to grow plants from seed, vanilla is generally propagated from cuttings. No other method is practiced in Tahiti, and as the vines grow so vigorously as to need considerable pruning, it is an easy matter to obtain cuttings to start a new plantation. Where only a limited number of vines can be had they may be cut into sections of three or four joints each and set out in a bed composed mainly of decayed vegetable matter. If they are kept well watered and shaded they will put out good roots in a few months, when they may safely be transformed to the plantation. Where an abundance of vines may be had, as in Tahiti, they may be set out in lengths of three or four yards each. Such plants will bear fruit in eighteen months, if not earlier, while vines from short cuttings may not produce before the third year.

The work of planting and cultivating vanilla is light.

Neither plow nor hoe is needed to stir the soil before or after the vines are set out. The best time to plant is just before the rainy season. The method of planting is the same whether the cutting is long or short. About a foot from the support a slanting hole is made to the depth of several inches. Into this hole the end of the cutting is inserted and the earth is pressed closely around it. The vine is then laid upon the ground and tied to its support. As the plant puts out roots only at the joints, it is important to keep two or three of these well covered with decayed vegetable matter, on which should be laid a few stones or pieces of wood to keep the covering in place. If the trees and growing posts do not produce enough leaves to keep the ground well covered, the lack of humus must be supplied once a year by applying around the vines just before the rainy season a thick coating of rotting material, such as banana and cocoanut leaves, the stems of banana and other plants, etc. Weeds on the ground may also be used in this manner. Acid fertilizers are said to be injurious to the vines. If animal manures are applied they should be mixed first with liberal quantities of loose loam and humus. Unless the soil contains enough lime and potash, Lecomte advises that these be applied, the chloride of potassium being preferred to the sulphate. Whatever the soil lacks that the plant needs should of course be supplied as far as may be possible. But little artificial fertilizing is needed in Tahiti.

The vanilla vine is a rapid grower. It has both terrestrial and aerial roots. If not hindered it will climb to the top of trees of considerable height. As the plant will not bear while it is allowed to climb, an important part of the work of cultivation is to go through the plantation every few months to turn down the vines when they have grown from ten to twelve feet high. The upper half of the vines are turned down and laid over convenient limbs of the trees. This operation is performed by means of a short pole with a fork at the end or with a hook attached to it. Only the hanging part of the vines produce fruit. When the ends of the hanging vines come within a foot of the ground they are cut off.

When fruit trees are allowed to run too much to wood they will not bear as well as when properly pruned. It is the same with the vanilla plant. As the vines grow luxuriantly, the pruning knife must be used freely to keep them within proper bounds. It is well also to remove the parts of the vine which have fruited, even if there are still some buds on them that might open. If these parts be cut off where the vine is turned down it will replace them by the next flowering season with others which will produce better beans. As the beans will be of an inferior quality if the vines are too much shaded, the trees and growing posts must also be pruned from time to time as may be necessary.

As the needs of shade for the vines has been mentioned several times it may be well to add here that the plants also need to feel the direct heat of the sun for a part of the time in order to produce beans of the best quality. Sunshine is especially needed when the crop is ripening for the harvest. Exposure to the sun and protection by shade must be regulated according to the situation of the land and its state of moisture or dryness.

#### FERTILIZING THE FLOWERS.

In all countries where vanilla is cultivated it is necessary to fertilize the flowers by hand. Even in Mexico, the original habitat of the plant, where insects fertilize the flowers in the forests, the planters find these little allies so uncertain that artificial pollenization is necessary to insure good crops.

In Tahiti *V. planifolia* has only one flowering season in the year—September, October and November. The common vanilla has two, the principal one embracing July, August and September, and the other, February and March. As the flowers remain open only one day they must be fertilized on that day or not at all. For this reason there is an advantage in planting two good species which bloom at different seasons, because in that case the planter is less likely to find it difficult to obtain enough workers to fertilize his flowers. This difficulty is increased by the great irregularity of the flowers in opening, the number being very large on some days and comparatively

small on others. The light work of fertilization is done in Tahiti chiefly by native women and girls, who are quicker and more nimble-fingered than men, the wages being from 22 to 28 cents for a day of eight hours. A good worker can fertilize from 1,500 to 2,000 flowers a day. As the flowers begin to close about three o'clock, they should be fertilized before that hour, preferably in the forenoon, as far as may be possible.

The flower of *V. planifolia*, which is greenish white, is composed of five sepals, forming the calix, and the gynoecium or central column which supports both the stamen, the male organ and the stigma, the female organ. The latter is covered by an apron and the former by a smaller cover or lip in such a manner that the pollen on the anther of the stamen cannot come into contact with the stigma without assistance. To produce this contact is to perform the operation called "fertilization" in Tahiti, "pollenization" by Lecomte, and "fecundation" by Deltiel.

This operation is a very simple one. The only instrument needed is a bit of bamboo or wood about the size and shape of a flat wooden toothpick. Holding the flower in the left hand, the operator strips the apron down, thus exposing the column, which is then held between the thumb and index finger of that hand. With the right hand the point of the instrument is drawn upward to raise the cover of the stamen and anther, which are kept open by a gentle pressure of the finger and thumb holding the column. With the point of the instrument the pollen is then removed from the anther and deposited under the cover of the stigma. The pressure of the fingers being removed this cover resumes its place and holds the pollen on the stigma, and the flower is fertilized.

By the second or third day it may readily be seen what flowers have been impregnated. In the case of those not fertilized the columns fall off together with the faded flowers, but when fertilized the column remains attached to the growing bean for six or seven months, or until it is nearly ripe. If the column falls off too early the bean is stunted in its growth. The bean grows so rapidly that it attains its full length in about three months. Hence it may happen that one bean on a flowering shoot may attain a length of four to five inches before the last flower of the cluster blooms. When the upright position of the flower is succeeded by the pendant one of the growing fruit, it is important to see that no obstruction of any sort prevents the bean from growing straight.

The flowers are produced in clusters on short branches growing at the axils of the leaves. The flowers do not open all at once, but from day to day for weeks, as the branch grows and put out new buds. Each branch or shoot will produce from fifteen to thirty flowers. Deltiel says that a vine in full vigor may produce 200 clusters, or about 4,000 flowers, though that is probably above the average for the most luxuriant vines. It is evident that only a small proportion of the flowers should produce fruit. Lecomte advises that the number of flowers pollenized should not be more than twenty for a vine eighteen months old, and from forty to fifty for vines from thirty to sixty months old. Deltiel says it is customary to fecundate five or six flowers for each cluster, but he adds that it would be better to fecundate only two or three to a cluster, so as to get better beans. In Tahiti the planters fertilize from eight to fifteen flowers to a cluster, which allows for the removal of some of the small beans, thus reducing the number by one-fourth. A smaller number of flowers should be fertilized on vines of *V. planifolia*. The largest flowers should be selected for fertilization. It is estimated in Tahiti that after allowing for a loss of 25 per cent. each thousand flowers fertilized should produce five pounds of cured beans, but Lecomte makes a more liberal allowance for loss.

#### GATHERING THE BEANS.

Although the beans attain their full length in about three months, they are left on the vines much longer in order to undergo subtle processes in the mysterious laboratory of nature. In some countries the bean matures in six or seven months, but in Tahiti it requires eight or nine months from the time of fertilization. As it approaches maturity the color changes from a dark to a light green. The bean of the common vanilla, which is not liable to split, may be left on the vine until it becomes yellow or even until the lower end begins to turn brown. If the

beans are gathered too soon they are more difficult to cure, more likely to spoil, and the aroma is less pronounced. The plantation should be gone over two or three times a week so as to gather the beans at the proper stage of ripeness. Care must be taken not to break the stem of the bean in separating it from the branch, which should receive the least possible injury. Broken, split, and otherwise damaged beans are thrown away.

Owing to the tendency of the bean of *V. planifolia* to split it should not be left on the vine too long. It should be picked when the lower part turns yellow or even when there is a yellow line along the side of the bean.

Lecomte says that the bean even at maturity has no aroma, but if it is left on the vine to dry the aroma is developed. In practice, however, it is found that the beans split so much when allowed to dry on the vines that they depreciate greatly in value, and hence it is better to gather them and put them through approved processes of drying in order to develop the aroma to the highest degree.

#### CURING THE BEANS.

The process of curing the beans is a long and tedious one, requiring no little care, patience and experience. On the thoroughness with which this is done depends chiefly the value of the crop. Where the climate is favorable the beans are dried in the sun, but in some countries it is necessary to resort to the use of artificial heat to complete the work of curing. Even in Mexico the oven is used in some districts to supplement solar heat. In Reunion, which produces the best vanilla grown in any French country, the beans are dipped in water almost at the boiling point for from 15 to 20 seconds in order to hasten the drying when they are exposed to the sun. As the scope of this report is limited by instructions to methods practiced in Tahiti, the processes of curing the beans in other countries will not be described. Although experiments with the oven and with hot water have been made in Tahiti with beans of *V. planifolia*, the methods of drying now generally practiced makes no use of artificial heat. The different steps in the process of curing the beans are as follows:

1. After being gathered, the beans are spread out from six to eight inches deep on the shelves or floor of the vanilla house, which should be free from dust, well ventilated, and so constructed that the direct rays of the sun will not fall upon the beans. They are left there until they turn brown, the time required for this being from one to three weeks, according to the state of the weather and the degree of ripeness of the beans when gathered.

2. The next step is to expose the beans to the sun for several hours nearest the middle of the day, spread out on blankets on the ground, on platforms, or on trays about two by six feet in size and two inches deep, the bottoms being made of wire or wicker work so as to facilitate the passage of air among the beans. In order to give all an equal chance of drying they should be stirred several times a day. Neither now nor at any other time during the process of curing should the beans be allowed to remain in the sun long enough to be scorched or burned.

3. In the early afternoon the trays are carried into the house, stacked one upon another and closely covered with dark colored blankets, in order that the beans may retain their heat until the next day. If the beans are spread out on blankets to dry, as is generally the case in Tahiti, they are wrapped up closely in these blankets, put away in the house and carefully covered.

4. After these operations have been repeated for four or five days, the beans, while quite hot, are packed in boxes and closely covered to allow them to sweat for a day or two, or until they become wet. During the period of curing Lecomte says that the beans should be put through this sweating process four or five times, but not oftener. For this operation American biscuit tins of large size are used in Tahiti. It is important not to let the beans get wet at all, especially after they have once been sweated. Whenever the weather is unfavorable for exposing them to the sun they should be spread out on the trays so as to dry in the house.

5. After the first sweating the beans should be covered with blankets of dark color when exposed to the sun. Some planters do not regard such covering as necessary; but as the beans should not be dried too rapidly, this use of blankets has at least the advantage of retarding that process.

6. When the beans are so far advanced in drying as to be quite pliable they are shaped by hand several times and made as straight as possible, with the exception of the stems. At this stage of the work the beans should be sorted and the drier ones exposed less and less to the sun, the drying being done chiefly in the house on trays or shelves covered with fine wire or cloth netting. The beans should be dried as uniformly as possible.

7. As the beans become drier they are again sorted and the dry ones are put in boxes and carefully covered to prevent further drying and also to render the stems of the beans pliant. The beans which are not sufficiently dry are placed on trays or shelves in the house. From day to day the dry beans are picked out and put in the tin boxes, and the rest are returned to the shelves. This operation is continued until all the beans have been sufficiently cured. If the beans are not dried enough they will mold when finally packed and shipped to market. On the other hand the beans must not be dried until they become hard. They should be of a dark chocolate color and quite pliant, but not too soft when rubbed between the fingers. The corrugations or wrinkles on the beans should not disappear when the bean is bent and drawn over the finger. It should have an oily appearance and should feel oily to the touch.

The time necessary to cure beans depends to some extent upon the weather; but it may be said that the method just described usually requires from two to three months, which is about as long as is required to cure the best quality of Mexican vanilla. As the aroma is developed during the process of curing, the beans should not be dried quickly. Where there is plenty of house room the method may be modified so as to do a considerable part of the curing in the house. In that case, after the beans have had the number of sweatings and have lost half of their weight and become wrinkled, they are spread singly on shelves or frames, covered with netting and left to dry for the rest of the time in the house, which, of course, should have plenty of ventilation. The beans should be watched and the dry ones picked out from time to time and put away in tins as already described. With the method thus modified it may take from four to six months, or even longer, to cure vanilla. This modified method is practiced by an intelligent planter at Papara, Tahiti, who allows from four to eight months to cure his beans. Most of the beans grown here, however, are dried in less than two months by Chinese shopkeepers, scattered throughout the island, who furnish supplies to the natives and take most of their beans in trade.

The same method is followed in Tahiti in curing both *V. planifolia* and the common vanilla, though in the case of the former, which is quite liable to split, it is necessary to be more careful with regard to exposing it to the sun. It is not easy to lay down any hard and fast rules in this respect, or in general with regard to curing vanilla, or the management of the plantations, and the planter will find that he must learn much from experience even after he has devoted considerable study to the subject. As a matter of fact almost every Tahiti planter varies the process of curing as he gains experience, and few agree in all the details of drying. A native, who won the first prize at the Agricultural Exposition in Tahiti last year, says that he devotes a year to curing the common vanilla, exposing it to the sun for only two or three days (20 to 30 hours in all), and drying it for the rest of the time in the house. As the beans of *V. planifolia* are very liable to split, he exposes them to the sun for only ten hours and then cures them in the house, spread out on shelves or trays in cases with glass doors, which are kept carefully closed. It is doubtful whether a large planter would find it profitable to cure a crop by this slow method.

The green beans, which weigh about forty to the pound, lose about 75 per cent. of their weight during the process of drying.

#### GATHERING VANILLA.

After the curing comes the measuring of the beans. A measuring board may be made of a narrow piece of thin board about 15 inches long. Near one end is fastened, transversely, a strip of wood, against which the bean is placed to measure it. Beginning at a point four inches from this strip a scale is marked along the middle of the board in quarter inches up to 11 inches. By making the

(Continued on page 205.)



## TRADE NOTES

Mr. Lawrence B. Brockett, a lumberman of Ledyard, Conn., is reported by the Pawtucket (R. I.) *Times*, to have the intention of erecting a still on his property for the purpose of distilling birch oil this winter. Estimates have been made of some 2,000 tons of birch available for distillation.

Mr. Gottfried Schumacher, a representative of the firm Dr. Mehrländer & Bergmann, Hamburg, Germany, arrived here on the President Lincoln, Oct. 13.



GOTTFRIED SCHUMACHER.

He is visiting dealers in raw materials for perfumers and soapmakers, as his firm are well-known manufacturers of essential oils and synthetics.

The "C" Soap Co., of Merrill, Wis., organized not long ago, is putting its product on the market in pound and half pound cans. The soap was "invented" by Geo. Roberts, chauffeur for W. T. Bradley, one of the

main stockholders, and is said to give excellent results for rough work.

Stanley L. Cotton, J. R. Phileas Dandelin and George Shuke have purchased the soap business of Fred J. Livingston, Ayer, Mass., and will conduct it under the name of Dandelin & Cotton. The business had been in the hands of Mr. Livingston and his father for 50 years.

George Nesgaard, of Evanston, Ill., will establish a soap plant in La Cross, Wis. He was formerly engaged in the manufacture of perfumes and soap in Copenhagen, Denmark.

The Independent Soap Co., Eagle Grove, Iowa, will enlarge its plant.

The plant of P. C. Tomson & Co.'s four-story soap factory, Philadelphia, Pa., was damaged by fire, on the fifth inst. to the extent of \$1,500.

The capital stock of the Mexican Amole Soap Co., Peoria, Ill., will be increased to \$200,000. The present volume of business is about \$150,000 a year, and 75 persons are employed. It is planned to build a substantial addition to the plant.

The Procter & Gamble Co., Cincinnati, has declared a quarterly dividend of 3 per cent., and decided to issue

\$1,500,000 of new stock to present stockholders at \$200 a share, being one new share to each seven now held.

At the annual meeting of the Talcum Puff Co., held recently in Ashville, N. C., announcement was made that the main offices and plant will remain in Asheville, and that a modern plant, for distributing purposes will be erected in Passaic, N. J. The company's output during the past year is said to have exceeded 3,000,000 packages.

The Rome Soap Co., Rome, N. Y., has mortgaged its property to the extent of \$70,000.

Innis, Speiden & Co., 46 Cliff street, New York, have moved their Boston (Mass.) branch to larger and more convenient quarters at 220 Congress avenue.

In New England: "What do you know?"

In New York: "How much y' got?"

In the South: "Who are you?"

In the West: "What can you do?"—*Life*.

The Jarden Lithographing Co., 310-316 N. 11th street, Philadelphia, Pa., whose advertisement appears in this issue, was established in 1887 by W. H. Jarden. Until Oct. 1, of this year the plant was located at 1215 Race street, but the growth of the business made the securing of larger quarters imperative. They now occupy 7,500 square feet of floor space in a modern factory building, and are well equipped for the lithographing of plain and embossed labels for perfume, toilet water, talcum boxes, face powder, soap, etc. A large quantity of stock labels is carried, the line comprising several hundred designs.

The company also gives particular attention to special designs for soap wrappers and boxes, perfume labels, etc.

The active management is in the hands of Geo. W. Jarden and James H. Finley, both well experienced in this line of work.

Adam S. Conway, son of the late Philadelphia soap manufacturer of the same name, was married on Oct. 19 to Miss Marion F. Britton at St. Peter's Protestant Episcopal Church, Philadelphia. Their honeymoon will be passed in Cuba.

The Wolmark Chemical Co., 113 Sixth avenue, New York, announce that name as the new style of the Flora Chemical Co.

At a recent meeting of the stockholders of the Mona Mfg. Co., Birmingham, Ala., a resolution was adopted to change the name of the company to the Birmingham Soap Mfg. Co., and to increase the capital stock from \$5,000 to \$50,000.

James H. Gowans, vice-president of the Gowans Soap Co., Buffalo, N. Y., died recently at the age of 49 years.



Attention is invited by the Whittall Tatum Co., New York, to their advertisement, on page XII of this issue, devoted to the importance of using graduates that are absolutely correct and guaranteed so. This concern also supplies bottles, ointment pots, sprinkler tops and containers of all kinds for perfumes, ointments, etc.

Peppermint growing is a new industry on the reclaimed lands of Louisiana. A distillation plant is also in operation. A party of expert agriculturists recently inspecting the region "were convinced that this crop can be grown in limited quantities at a good profit." Peppermint oil was imported into the United States during the fiscal year 1909 to the extent of 1,238 pounds, worth \$6,416, while the exports of American peppermint oil was 161,811 pounds worth \$288,318.

On Oct. 1 the L. M. Voorsanger Co., manufacturer of flavoring extracts, San Francisco, was absorbed by Magnus & Lauer, Inc., and the business of both concerns is now conducted at 139 and 141 Fremont street, under the name of Magnus & Lauer, Inc. The active management of the business is in the hands of Arthur Seller and L. M. Voorsanger. The brands of the Voorsanger Co., the "Ora" and "Merit," are continued.

Frank Tea & Spice Co., of Cincinnati, Ohio, has been granted articles of incorporation by the Secretary of State of Ohio; capital, \$150,000; incorporators, Jacob Frank, Charles Frank, R. B. McCafferty, Elmer Hood and Eugene Brunsman. The business has heretofore been conducted as a copartnership.

The Ducas Chemical Co., 30 Church street, New York, call attention to the fact that they have been appointed agents for A. Birckenstock, Paris, France, manufacturer of synthetic and natural perfume ingredients. In this issue their advertisement is devoted to synthetic violet products.

The Arabol Mfg. Co., 100 William street, New York City, call attention to their Tinnol as a reliable sticker to paste labels on tin without discoloring. They make a great variety of pastes and gums for labeling bottles and receptacles of any kind. They state that they are prepared to meet any exceptional condition.

Messrs. J. N. Limbert & Company, Philadelphia, Pa., importers and dealers in vanilla beans, will establish new headquarters on December 1 at 12 S. Marshall street. They will occupy a four-story building affording ample storage, shipping and office room. The firm was established six years ago and has built up a good business in Mexican and Bourbon beans.

Mr. Louis Descollonges, of the firm Descollonges Frères, Lyon, France, arrived by the *La Lorraine*, November 11. The firm manufactures a full line of synthetics for use in perfume and soap making.

Mr. Leon Givaudan, of Geneva, Switzerland, sailed on *La Savoie*, November 10.

Mr. Emile Schlienger, of Bertrand Frères, Grasse, sailed for home on the *Kronprinzessin Cecilie*, November 15.

Mr. Theodore Shipkoff, of Shipkoff & Company, Kazanlik, Bulgaria, sailed on the *Kaiser Wilhelm II*, November 1.



C. BLAIR LEIGHTON and R. S. SWINTON.

The factory is situated in the center of a plot of land covering about ten acres, within a short distance of the railroad station. The main building is devoted to the distilling room, power plant and packing and shipping departments. Mr. R. S. Swinton, chemist and superintendent, has his laboratory here also. An artesian well provides an ample supply of good water.



W. J. BUSH & CO.'S PLANT AT LINDEN, N. J.

The range of work done in this plant is quite large, and includes the distillation of the essential oils of sandalwood, orris root, patchouli leaves, vetiver root, ambrette seeds, bay leaves, cubeb berries, ginger root, lovage root, cloves, nutmegs and pimento berries. The rectification of such oils as peppermint, cassia, lemon grass, etc., is also carried on.

Certain specialties in oleo resins are also produced on a considerable scale, including ginger, vanilla, orris, capicum and cubebs.

There are also made concentrated fruit flavors. Most of the raw materials, such as ethers and amyls are produced in Linden, while the fruit juices are brought over from the London (England) works of W. J. Bush & Co., Ltd. Other specialties include food colors, sugar coloring, amyl acetate for flavoring and technical purposes, etc.

The factory was erected in 1900.

We have had occasion to publish items of interest, at various times, regarding W. J. Bush & Co., Inc., New York, and with the object of inspecting the company's plant the Editor made a trip recently to Linden, N. J. with Mr. C. Blair Leighton, treasurer and general manager.

The factory is situated in the center of a plot of land covering about ten acres, within a short distance of the railroad station. The

Mr. G. Laffitte, of Roure-Bertrand Fils, Grasse, sailed for Liverpool, October 29, on the *Baltic*, to meet Mr. Louis Roure with whom he will call on English perfume and soap manufacturers. Mr. Laffitte makes his headquarters in Grasse and supervises the firm's interests with the trade in England, the United States and the Iberian Peninsula. He is a fluent scholar of English, Spanish and, of course, French. We were favored by a visit from him just before his departure, and Mr. Laffitte could hardly express himself enthusiastically enough about his latest trip to this country. "The business of the firm is growing rapidly under Mr. Edwin H. Burr, manager of the American Branch," said Mr. Laffitte, "and I wish to extend to all my friends, through your paper, my appreciation of their many courtesies. American business men are certainly not deserving of the criticism that is sometimes made by thoughtless and superficial observers, that their chase after the almighty dollar dulls their finer sensibilities. I find them as courteous and devoted to the better things in life as are their European contemporaries."

Our readers have had opportunity during the past few months to study the series of advertisements of Synfleur Scientific Laboratories, Monticello, N. Y., that have appeared in this journal.

The business was established in 1889 by the proprietor, Mr. Alois von Isakovics, who is not only well known to manufacturers of perfumes, etc., but as well to fellow members in various scientific societies.

During the past few years he has delivered lectures on synthetic products at the University of Wisconsin and at Columbia University. The latter lectures have been translated into Spanish by Dr. J. G. Diaz, of the University of Havana, who is very well known in all Spanish-speaking countries, as he recently translated the U. S. Pharmacopœia into Spanish.

Mr. Isakovics will shortly begin the delivery of a series of lectures on The Chemistry of Perfumes and Flavoring Materials at Columbia University, and as soon as the dates have been agreed upon, an announcement will be made in these columns.

The Synfleur Scientific Laboratories have carried on a campaign for their synthetics, and it has produced results, for the business has been developed solely through mail solicitation. A strong point is made of the scientific co-operation offered to manufacturers, and of the scientific information given in the various Synfleur publications. These publications are always interesting, for Mr. Isakovics has a happy faculty of infusing his personality into his writings.

To give some idea of the wide range of materials made by the Synfleur Scientific Laboratories, the following are culled from recent advertisements:

Oriental-Synfleur, Benzyl-Benzozate Synfleur, Arbutus-E, Gardenia, Jacinthrose, Labdanol, Aubepine, Benzyl Alcohol, Bromelia, Eugenol, Geraniol, Linalool, Methyl Eugenol, Methyl Para Cresol, Orchidee, Santalol; Synfleur Rose Materials including, Rosol, Rubiol; and other specialties such as Aromol, Ylol (Ylang Ylang), Jasmiol, etc.

In this issue special attention is invited to the scientific co-operation rendered by the laboratories, and to Synfleur Rose Materials, and Wall-Flower Synfleur.

#### NEW INCORPORATIONS.

The Arthur V. Kempton Co., Detroit, Mich.; to manufacture perfumes, toilet preparations and medicinal specialties; capital, \$10,000. Shareholders: Charles N. Goodenow, Minnie Steinbrenner, Arthur V. Kempton, Emma E. Rooney, W. H. Whittingham, Margaret Buchan and Ida A. Buchan.

The La Savos Company, Grand Rapids, Mich.; to manufacture toilet preparations; capital, \$20,000. Incorporators: Florence and Paul Kayjamian, and Edward Grabber.

The Co-operative Soap Co., Newark, N. J.; capital, \$135,000.

Automatic Soap Co., Wilmington, Del.; capital, \$100,000.

#### OBITUARY.

James A. Webb, founder of the house of James A. Webb & Son, dealers in alcohol, died suddenly in this city on Oct. 29 at the age of eighty. Mr. Webb was a native of Norwich, N. Y., and began his business career at the age of thirteen in the dry goods business. Ten years later he began business on his own account in the sale of alcohol, and for forty years carried on the business under the name of James A. Webb and later as James A. Webb & Son, at 165 Pearl street, moving a few years ago to 50 Stone street. Mr. Webb



JAMES A. WEBB.

was treasurer and director of the American Distributing Company; director and vice-president of the First National Bank, of Madison; director and vice-president of the Morristown Trust Company, and director of the Morristown Safe Deposit Company, the Central Stamping Company and the Morris County Savings Bank. He was active in the Presbyterian Church at Madison, N. J., where he lived and contributed liberally towards its financial support, and was superintendent of the Sunday school of that church for fifty years. He is survived by his wife and a married daughter, Mrs. Edward P. Hoiden.

Rudolph Wattenscheidt, president of the Christopher Lipps Soap Company, Baltimore, Md., died at his home 3220 Carlisle avenue, Mont Alto, Baltimore, on Nov. 8. He was suffering from a complication of diseases.

He was born in Elberfeld, Germany, in 1851, and came to this country with his parents when but two years old and located in Baltimore.

About thirty-three years ago he married Louise Lipps, daughter of the late Christopher Lipps, the founder of the Lipps Soap Company. They had seven children, of whom six survive. They are Christopher R., Edwin, Robert and Arthur Wattenscheidt, Mrs. Bertha Nicholson and Miss Emma Wattenscheidt.

Mr. Wattenscheidt was a member of the Mystic Shrine and a Knight Templar.

John Muller, an old-time soap manufacturer of New Orleans, La., died in that city on Nov. 1, at the age of 77 years.

John Burbane, son of a wealthy soap manufacturer in Constantinople, died suddenly in Waycross, Ga., on Nov. 9.

#### PRICE LISTS, CIRCULARS, ETC., RECEIVED.

LAUTIER FILS, Grasse, France (George Lueders & Co., American Agents, New York).—A handsomely illustrated booklet, entitled "King's Colorgraphs of New York City." It contains 152 colored views of the most interesting features of the metropolis.

JEANCARD FILS & Co., Cannes, France (Ungerer & Co., American Agents, New York).—Price list No. 16, October, 1909. An interesting feature of this list consists of four illustrations, showing (1) The Main Office at Valleragues; (2) The Analytical and Research Laboratory at La Bocca; (3) Manufacture of Jonquille Pomade at Valleragues; (4) Apparatus for the Manufacture of Liquid Concretes at La Bocca.

DR. W. S. BEEKMAN, Cincinnati, O.—Announcement of the third season of illustrated lectures for the season 1910-1911 at the Auditorium Sherman School. Dr. Beckman is president and general manager of the Vionana Company, Dayton, O., manufacturer of flavoring extracts and other food specialties. His lectures will consist of a series of 30 Lantern Talks on Earth Structure and Popular Mineralogy.

THE SUNSET PERFUME COMPANY, Los Angeles, Cal.—A small booklet describing the various non-alcoholic and ordinary perfumes, containing a perfumed insert.

#### VANILLA IN THE SOCIETY ISLANDS.

(Continued from page 201.)

half-inch marks twice as long as those for the quarters, and the inch marks twice as long again, the work of measuring will be facilitated. Figures from four to eleven may also be written to indicate the several lengths; and even the quarters may be marked by writing on one side of the scale:  $4\frac{1}{4}$ ,  $4\frac{3}{4}$ ,  $5\frac{1}{4}$ ,  $5\frac{3}{4}$ , etc., and on the other side  $4\frac{1}{2}$ ,  $5\frac{1}{2}$ ,  $6\frac{1}{2}$ , and so on, up to 11; or the quarters and halves may be written without the whole numbers. As the marks and figures become quickly obscured by the colored oily matter from the beans, a better way would be to make the scale on a strip of paper and paste this on a two-inch strip of glass, which should be fastened in a little trench cut in the board to receive it. The oily matter from the beans is easily removed from the glass with a piece of cloth.

The beans are arranged with the flower ends all one way and receptacles of some sort are placed conveniently for holding the beans of different lengths. The measurer sits at a table with his board before him. He takes a number of beans in his left hand, places one of these on the board with the blossom end against the strip, straightens out the stem end and reads the length of the bean. He repeats this operation until the beans are all measured and put into the receptacles, which should be labeled to indicate the length of the beans contained in each. When only a small quantity of beans are measured they may be tied in bundles and labeled. In Tahiti experienced workers generally make up packets without first measuring and sorting the beans.

The next step is to tie the beans up neatly in packets of from thirty to forty beans, the number varying with their

size. As the appearance of the packets aids in the selling of vanilla, it is important to have these made up in an attractive manner. As well as for looks as for convenience in packing the vanilla for shipment, the packets should be made of a more nearly uniform thickness than is customary in Tahiti. The first step in making a packet is to take up a handful of beans and select from them a sufficient number of the best and straightest for the outside of the packet, and lay these to one side. As the beans are put together to form the packet they should be so arranged that the stem ends will all point inward. The flower end of the bunch should be gently tapped several times upon the table to make it even or level. As the packet is being formed it is necessary to squeeze and rub it between the hands to give it good shape. The beans selected for the outside are put on one by one, care being taken to place them straight and close together. The packet is then pressed between the hands, the flower end again tapped upon the table, the other end examined to see that the stems all point inward, and a string is tied around the middle of the packet to keep it in shape until the ends are fastened. The flower end is tied first with cotton cord drawn tightly around it a quarter of an inch from the end. The packet is next drawn through the hand pressed closely around it, the outside beans are examined to see that they are properly arranged, and the stem end is then tied. The removal of this cord renders it easy to examine the beans even in the center of the packet. The bark of trees was formerly used for tying the packets, and it answered the purpose quite well; but now small cotton cord, which is cheap and also more easily handled, is used altogether in Tahiti.

The beans of the common vanilla are from four to eight inches in length and the packets average about four to the pound. The beans of *V. planifolia* being from six to ten inches long, the packets average about three to the pound. Some beans of *V. planifolia* have been produced in Tahiti ten and one-quarter inches long, which is a fraction more than the extreme length assigned to the beans of that species by Lecomte. The quality being the same, vanilla of beans  $10\frac{1}{4}$  inches in length sells in Paris for more than double the price paid if the beans are only half as long.

As the beans exude enough oil while they are drying, it is not necessary to apply any other oil to them at any stage of the processes of curing and preparing the vanilla for market.

#### VALUE OF THE CROP.

Although vanilla was first brought to Tahiti in 1850 it was not cultivated to any extent for many years. Even after the lapse of thirty-three years the exports of vanilla in 1883 amounted to only 2,726 pounds of the value of \$3,986. The development of this industry in the Colony of Tahiti and its dependencies is illustrated by the following statistics of the amount and value of vanilla exported during the years given:

Year.	Pounds.	Value.
1890.....	15,882	\$14,755
1900.....	162,607	156,587
1906.....	298,435	104,505
1907.....	311,477	136,340
1908.....	382,302	133,872

The government statistics for 1909 have not yet been published, but it is known that the exports of vanilla amounted to 207 metric tons, or 456,352 pounds, of which 190 tons were shipped to the United States, and 17 tons to other countries. Assuming that the vanilla exported to other countries was valued at the average price of that shipped to United States (nearly 44 cents a pound as shown by consular invoices), the total value of the exports of that product from Tahiti during the year of 1909 would be \$200,069. By producing this crop of 207 tons, which is one-third of the world's product, Tahiti takes the first place as to the amount of vanilla produced.

There are no statistics to show the number of acres on which the crop was grown, but it may be assumed that vanilla averages about 100 pounds to the acre in Tahiti, where cultivation is generally of a rather indifferent character. Taking this assumed average as a basis, the num-



ber of acres cultivated in vanilla in this colony would be from 4,000 to 5,000. Under favorable conditions as much as 200 pounds, or even more, may be produced on an acre. In Tahiti there are no posts to reduce the yield of this crop.

The vanilla planter needs unfailing patience. He must wait four years for net profits from a new plantation, and then he has to wait longer than any other planter for his annual harvest. More than a year elapses between the fertilization of his flowers and the returns from shipments of his crop. And the price of vanilla is meanwhile so capricious as to upset his best calculations.

#### THE VANILLA OF TAHITI.

The Island of Keumou, in the Indian Ocean, which produces the best vanilla grown on French territory, is of volcanic origin, and so is Tahiti, as well as six other mountainous islands of the Society group. The soil of Tahiti is quite fertile and the climate well suited to the cultivation of vanilla. The annual mean temperature of 78 degrees is just right, the rains are abundant but not excessive, there is the necessary "dry season" as compared with that called "wet," and the atmosphere is constantly but moderately humid. So favorable are the climatic conditions that Lecomte couples Tahiti with Mexico in this respect. With full knowledge of the French colonies he advises those who wish to cultivate vanilla to choose Tahiti or Reunion.

All conditions being favorable for growing vanilla, the poor quality of most of that produced in Tahiti has been a matter of considerable discussion and speculation without practical results. The vanilla exported from the island during the first years was well cured and brought good prices; but since many of the native population have undertaken to cultivate the vine, and the Chinese to cure the beans, the quality of the vanilla shipped from Tahiti has deteriorated. The average native would probably take no more care to cure beans thoroughly than the Chinese, who have almost a monopoly of the vanilla business in the Society Islands. The small storekeepers, who are in most cases also bakers and venders of hot coffee, come into possession of nearly all the beans, which they cure and then sell to other Chinese merchants in Papeet, who pack and ship the vanilla to market. The beans are dried by Chinese usually in from six to eight weeks, which is too short a time for developing the aroma sufficiently. When beans are rapidly cured and then packed and shipped before they are properly dried, they are apt to mold in a short time, and this is likely to give Tahiti vanilla a bad name in the markets.

There are other reasons that may be cited for the inferior quality of this vanilla. The desire for a large crop induces the planter to fertilize a number of flowers out of proportion to the age and vigor of the vines. The pruning knife is not used freely enough on the vines, and the trees, which are generally used as supports, are allowed to furnish too much shade. In far too many cases as soon as one bean on a branch is ripe the whole bunch is cut, although some beans on it are still quite green and unfit to be cured.

The chief cause, however, of the low price of Tahiti vanilla in the markets of the world is the presence of the odor of heliotrope in even the most thoroughly cured beans of the common vanilla. In Tahiti this odor is generally attributed to the influences of soil and climate, but in view of certain facts this explanation cannot be regarded as altogether satisfactory.

So far as concerns the preventable cases of the inferior quality of Tahiti vanilla, it may be said that the local government is keenly alive to the necessity of taking steps to improve the quality of this important product of the colony. It is quite probable that measures will be taken to insure better curing of the beans and also to inspect the vanilla and affix a stamp to indicate its quality. In the meantime the Governor of the colony has received a ministerial despatch on the subject of the price of Tahiti vanilla which the minister of the colonies regards as favorable to the continued demand for and more extended use of it. There is good reason to believe that the French Parliament will, during its present session, pass a law imposing a heavy tax on the purely chemical product vanillin, which has threatened the vanilla industry in a number of French colonies. If such a law is enacted it is expected

that there will be so considerable an advance in the price of vanilla as to render these colonies, and especially Tahiti, much more prosperous.

Tahiti produces by far the larger part of all the vanilla shipped from this colony. The plant is cultivated to some extent in the neighboring island of Moorea, and to quite a limited extent in four other islands of the Society group—Raitaea, Huahine, Tahaa and Bora-Bora. In the four other groups of islands embraced in this consular district scarcely any vanilla is cultivated, that grown on the island of Tubuai, of the Austral group, being wholly insignificant.

#### AN UNSETTLED QUESTION.

Even the best quality of the common vanilla of Tahiti emits the odor of heliotrope. According to Lecomte, this odor is more pronounced in the *vanillon* (vanilla of *V. pompona*) of Guadeloupe, which is used in Europe, as is also the common vanilla of Tahiti, in the manufacture of heliotrope perfumes. The presence of that odor in vanilla greatly depreciates its value in market. The question as to the causes that produce this odor in vanilla may be regarded as still unsettled.

Lecomte says that the odorant principle of vanilla, which is developed during the curing process, is vanillin, the monomethylic ether of protocatechic aldehyde; and that another odorant quality, developed concurrently with vanillin, is piperonal, the methylenic ether of protocatechic aldehyde, which imparts the odor of heliotrope to vanilla. He goes on to say that for a long time it was believed that *V. planifolia* was exempt from this special product; but since the vanilla of Tahiti, which is *V. planifolia*, contains piperonal, the presence of this product must be attributed to the influence of soil, mode of preparation and the conditions of climate, which it would be interesting to determine. But, as has already been mentioned, Lecomte regards the soil and climate of Tahiti as being exceedingly well adapted to the cultivation and curing of vanilla; and it may be observed further that if a mode of preparation could induce the development of piperonal, it would most likely have been developed in this manner in at least some other country where similar methods of preparing vanilla are practiced.

In the introductory part of this report it was shown from Lecomte's own work that the broad leaf species of vanilla, known as "Mexican" in Tahiti, is *V. planifolia*, Andrews. None of this vanilla, however, was known in European markets as a Tahiti product until some time during the last decade, and even today it does not form 2 per cent. of the amount of vanilla exported from this colony. When, therefore, Lecomte expressed the opinion in 1901 that the Tahiti vanilla could be no other than a special variety of *V. planifolia*, he could have in mind only the common vanilla introduced in Tahiti in 1850, the product of which has been exported in steadily increasing quantities since 1883. In connection with the statement that vanilla plants were brought to Tahiti from Mexico in 1874, Lecomte admits that he is ignorant of the exact nature of the vanilla which has been cultivated from the first in Tahiti (designated in this report as "common vanilla"). It is evident then that he has failed to show that *V. planifolia* is not exempt from piperonal; and since the process of curing vanilla develops vanillin in all countries in which the plant is cultivated, and since piperonal, which is a product similar to vanillin, is found in the vanilla of Guadeloupe and Tahiti only, it is at least quite probable that the common vanilla of Tahiti develops piperonal during the process of curing, just as *V. pompona* develops it in Guadeloupe.

*V. planifolia*, introduced from Mexico, is cultivated as well as *V. pompona* of Guadeloupe, where the better species is outstripping the inferior one. From the prices of vanilla in Paris it appears that the vanilla of the West Indian island sells for considerably more than its vanillon, which would scarcely be the case if the former was affected by piperonal. Nothing is said as to the presence or absence of that special product in the vanilla of *V. planifolia* of Guadeloupe, either by Lecomte or by Professor Guibourt, of the High School of Pharmacy in Paris, as quoted by the former; but the latter long ago advised the people of that island to get rid of *V. pompona* and cultivate a better species from Mexico. The conclusion seems to be warranted that piperonal is found in Guadeloupe in vanillon only.



If the vanilla of *V. planifolia*, grown and cured in Tahiti, exhales any fragrance of heliotrope it is so slight that few, if any, persons are able to perceive it. On the other hand, in the common vanilla that odor is readily perceived. There is a striking difference in the smell of the two; a difference not only in degree, but also in kind. If piperonal is to be attributed to the influence of soil and climate, it seems altogether reasonable to suppose that these two species would be equally affected with respect to that special product; or, at the least, that there would not be a marked difference between them in this respect. There is a great difference also in the commercial value of the two vanillas. The common vanilla of Tahiti is quoted in Paris at the lowest price of all the vanilla of the French colonies, which as a matter of fact produce more than half of the world's annual product of this article. On the other hand, a sample of Tahiti vanilla of *V. planifolia* was pronounced in London to be equal to the vanilla of the Seychelles, and even to that of Reunion, the quality of which causes it to rank next to the vanilla of Mexico. Prices quoted on the basis of the quality of such samples show that this better product of Tahiti is worth in several great European markets more than twice as much as best quality of the common vanilla of the island. Such prices could not be obtained for vanilla that exhales any noticeable odor of heliotrope. Having still in mind the common species, Lecomte says that crystals do not form on Tahiti vanilla; but this is not so with respect to the vanilla of *V. planifolia*, on which beautiful little crystals like frost are formed after the lapse of sufficient time, as may now be seen on some fine old samples in the town of Pupesto. In Europe benzoic acid is used to produce crystals in order to enhance the price of vanilla.

It is, of course, true of vanilla, as of other plants, that the same species will not as a rule yield exactly the same quality of fruit in one country as in another, a truth aptly illustrated by the fact that other countries, although cultivating species obtained from Mexico, have not yet succeeded in producing vanilla that made a near approach to the perfect quality of the valuable product of that country. But however much vanilla produced in various soils and climates may differ in the quality of its aroma, the fact remains, nevertheless, that there exists in vanilla itself an inherent property, which, during the process of curing is developed into the special product vanillin, the odorant principle of vanilla; and that in two or three species of vanilla exists at the same time another similar inherent property, which by the same processes is developed into a similar special product, piperonal, which imparts the additional odor of heliotrope to the vanilla of these particular species. After making due allowance, however, for modifications of products by natural causes, the facts and reasons adduced in the foregoing discussion seem, nevertheless, to warrant the conclusion that piperonal is more probably an inherent property of certain species of vanilla than a special product of particular soils and climates. If piperonal proves to be such an inherent property of the common vanilla of the Society Islands, the planters of this inferior variety would do well to follow the example of the planters of Guadeloupe by supplanting it with *V. planifolia* or some other species equally good.

### PURE FOOD AND DRUG NOTES.

In this section will be found all matters of interest contained in FEDERAL AND STATE official reports, newspaper items, etc., relating to perfumes, flavoring extracts, etc.

#### NOTICE OF JUDGMENT NO. 572, FOOD AND DRUGS ACT.

##### Adulteration and Misbranding of Gum Tragacanth.

On or about Sept. 3, 1909, the National Aniline and Chemical Company, a corporation of the Borough of Brooklyn, New York City, shipped from the State of New York to the State of New Jersey a quantity of a drug product labeled "Powdered Gum Tragacanth." Samples from this shipment were procured and analyzed by the Bureau of Chemistry, United States Department of Agriculture, and as the finding of the analyst and report thereon indicated that the product was

adulterated and misbranded, in that it differed from the standard of strength, quality and purity of gum tragacanth as determined by the test laid down in the United States Pharmacopoeia or National Formulary official at the time of investigation, and further alleging that said product was misbranded, in that it was sold and shipped under and by the name of "Powdered Gum Tragacanth," when in truth and in fact, it was not "Powdered Gum Tragacanth," but a different article, to wit, "Powdered Indian Gum."

On June 1, 1910, the defendant entered a plea of guilty and the court imposed a fine of \$25.

#### NOTICE OF JUDGMENT NO. 574, FOOD AND DRUGS ACT.

##### Adulteration and Misbranding of Olive Oil.

On or about Feb. 11, 1909, Jacob Cusimano, Albert J. Cusimano and Leon Tujague, trading as the Cusimano & Tujague Company, New Orleans, La., shipped from the State of Louisiana to the State of Texas a consignment of a food product labeled "Olio Puro D'Olive Guarantito Torelli Brand Pure Olive Oil." Samples of this product were procured and analyzed by the Bureau of Chemistry, United States Department of Agriculture, and as it appeared from the findings of the analyst and report thereon that the product was adulterated and misbranded in that there had been substituted for the genuine article—olive oil—another substance, to wit, cottonseed oil, and in that there had been mixed and packed with the olive oil another substance, to wit, cottonseed oil, so as to reduce, lower and injuriously affect the quality and strength of the former, and alleging the product to be misbranded in that the label above set forth was false and misleading, and such as to deceive and mislead the purchaser into believing the product to be pure olive oil, whereas in truth and in fact it was not pure olive oil, but was a mixture of olive oil and cottonseed oil, in which cottonseed oil was the larger and principal ingredient; in that the label on the article in question was meant and intended and calculated to convey, and did convey, the impression that the article was pure olive oil, which was false, since the said article was a mixture of olive oil and cottonseed oil; and in that said article was an imitation of and offered for sale under the distinctive name of another article, to wit, pure olive oil.

Upon arraignment the defendant company pleaded guilty and the court imposed a fine of \$10 and costs.

#### NOTICE OF JUDGMENT NO. 575, FOOD AND DRUGS ACT.

##### Adulteration and Misbranding of "Peroxide of Hydrogen."

On or about June 5, 1908, John W. James, doing business as Towns & James, New York City, shipped from the State of New York into the State of Massachusetts a consignment of a drug product labeled "U. S. P. H<sub>2</sub>O<sub>2</sub>, Peroxide of Hydrogen. Three per cent. Hydrogen Dioxide. Aq. Hydrogenii Dioxid. U. S. P. warranted to be of full U. S. P. strength and purity. While it is perfectly stable under ordinary conditions, it is best kept in a cool dark place at a temperature not over 65 degrees F. Towns & James, New York. Guaranteed under the Food and Drugs Act of June 30, 1906. No. 466." A sample from this shipment was procured and analyzed by the Bureau of Chemistry, United States Department of Agriculture. As the findings of the analyst and report thereon indicated that the product was adulterated and misbranded in that it contained a certain percentage of acetanilid, which substance does not enter into the composition of peroxide of hydrogen as provided in the United States Pharmacopoeia, and alleging the said product to be misbranded, in that it was not stated upon the label above set forth that a substance known as "acetanilid" was a component part or ingredient of the drug product so shipped, whereas, in truth and in fact said acetanilid was a component part of said product.

Whereupon John W. James, the defendant above named, appeared and filed a plea in bar of the above information in form and substance as follows:

United States Circuit Court, Eastern District  
of New York,  
United States  
vs.

John W. James, doing business as Towns & James.

The plea of John W. James, defendant, to the information of the United States filed May 24, 1909.

The defendant by protestation, not confessing or acknowledging all or any of the matters or things in the information mentioned to be true in the manner and form as the same are thereby set forth and alleged, doth plead thereto and for plea by leave of the court first had and obtained says, that the United States ought not to further prosecute the information against him, the said John W. James, because the said information is fatally defective in having failed to set forth the exception of the statute as set forth in Section 9 of the Food and Drugs Act of June 30, 1906.

Section 9 states as follows: "That no dealer shall be prosecuted under the provisions of this act when he can establish a guarantee signed by the wholesaler, jobber, manufacturer or other party residing in the United States, from whom he purchased such articles to the effect that the same is not adulterated or misbranded within the meaning of this act."

That the defendant, John W. James, has such a guarantee, as appears by the guarantees hereto annexed.

JOHN BENE  
Manufacturing Chemist  
HYDROGEN Solution of DIOXIDE  
Hydrogen Peroxide  
641-645 DEAN ST., near Vanderbilt Ave.,  
Brooklyn, N. Y.  
April 5, 1907.

Messrs. Towns & James,  
Brooklyn, N. Y.

Gentlemen:—

Your letter of the 3rd to hand and contents noted, and in reply, I am unable to supply you the Hydrogen Dioxide at a lower price than you are now paying. If you will figure that I am selling you the gallons at 60 cents, the five pounds at 50 cents inclusive, and the one pounds at \$20.00 per gross inclusive, you will readily see that it is a very low price for a strictly U. S. P. Hydrogen Dioxide, guaranteed under the Food and Drugs Act.

Regarding the serial number I made application to Washington a few months ago, but my papers were returned as I had not properly filled out the form. The new form was sent a few days ago and I am expecting a serial number every day, and as soon as it arrives will let you know, so that you can use same on the Hydrogen Dioxide if you so desire.

Hoping this is satisfactory, I remain,

Yours respectfully,  
Dic. (Sgd.) John Bene.  
and on April 12, 1907, the further authorization to use such guarantee of serial number if he so desired:

JOHN BENE  
MANUFACTURING CHEMIST  
HYDROGEN Solution DIOXIDE,  
Hydrogen Peroxide  
Office and Laboratory  
641-645 Dean St., near Vanderbilt Ave.,  
Brooklyn, N. Y., April 12, 1907.

Messrs. Towns & James,  
Brooklyn, N. Y.

Gentlemen:—

We received our serial number which is 8890, and will use it on all your orders for Hydrogen Dioxide in future which I trust will be satisfactory.

Yours respectfully,  
Dic. (Sgd.) John Bene.  
Further than that from Dec. 7, 1906, to Jan. 27, 1909, the defendant, John W. James, received a large number

of invoices for the Peroxide of Hydrogen used by them and shipped in a manner as set forth in the information, of which the following are samples:

JOHN BENE  
Manufacturing Chemist  
HYDROGEN SOLUTION OF DIOXIDE  
Hydrogen Peroxide  
Office and Laboratory,  
641-645 Dean St., near Vanderbilt Ave.,  
Brooklyn, N. Y., July 3, 1908.

Sold to Towns & James,

Terms 30 days net, 1 per cent. ten days.

Brooklyn, N. Y.  
105 lbs. Hydrogen Dioxide, U. S. P. 3%, .05.....5.25  
1 boxed carboy.....1.50

\$6.75

No. 8890—Guaranteed under  
the Food and Drugs Act,  
June 30, 1906.

John Bene,  
Borough of Brooklyn,  
New York.

JOHN BENE  
MANUFACTURING CHEMIST  
HYDROGEN Solution of  
Hydrogen Peroxide DIOXIDE  
Office and Laboratory

641-645 Dean St., near Vanderbilt Ave.  
Brooklyn, N. Y., April 18, 1908.

Sold to Towns & James,

Terms 30 Days net, 1 per cent. ten days.

Brooklyn, N. Y.  
12 gals. Hydrogen Dioxide, U. S. P. 3%, .60.. 7.20  
12 gals. Hydrogen Dioxide, U. S. P. 3%, .60.. 7.20.. \$7.20

No. 8890—Guaranteed under.

That the peroxide of hydrogen mentioned in the information and above set forth was purchased from the said John Bene, whose guarantee is also set forth above; that the said John Bene is a resident of the United States; that the defendant, John W. James, has therefore complied with all the requirements of said Food and Drugs Act and is not liable under this information, all of which matters this defendant doth aver and plead in bar, and this defendant prays judgment that the information be dismissed and that he be discharged from custody.

Dated, New York, Nov. 11, 1909.

Watson & Kristeller,  
Solicitors and Counsel  
for the defendant, John W. James,  
100 William St.,  
Manhattan, New York City.

In answer to this plea the United States attorney for the district aforesaid filed the following demurrer:

United States Circuit Court, Eastern District  
of New York.

United States  
vs  
John W. James, doing business  
as Towns & James.

The United States of America by protestation and not acknowledging or admitting all or any of the matters or things set forth in the plea in bar filed by the defendant herein, demurs to the said plea in bar on the following grounds:

First: That it is not sufficient in form and contents as a plea in bar to the information of the United States filed herein.

Second: That the statements set forth in the said plea in bar are mere matters of proof, and not proper nor available as a plea to the information.

Third: That the matters set forth in the said plea in bar are not a good and proper defense under the statute as made and provided.

Fourth: That the matters set forth in the said plea in bar do not constitute a proper plea.

Fifth: That the facts as stated and alleged in the defendant's plea in bar, if admitted, would not constitute a defense or effective plea herein.

Sixth: Wherefore, the United States asks that the said plea in bar be overruled, and the defendant be required to plead over to the information.  
Dated, Brooklyn, New York,  
the 17 day of November,  
nineteen hundred and nine.

(Signed) WM. J. YOUNGS,  
United States Attorney,  
Eastern District of New York,  
Office & P. O. Address, Federal  
Building, Brooklyn, New York.

Said plea and demurrer coming up for hearing, the court, after hearing arguments of counsel, entered the following order: "This demurrer admits the allegations of the plea, which seems to be sufficient under section 9. The plea, therefore, must be sustained and the information dismissed. Thomas I. Chatfield, U. S. D. J."

#### NOTICE OF JUDGMENT NO. 585, FOOD AND DRUGS ACT.

##### Adulteration and Misbranding of Lemon Extract.

On or about Jan. 7, 1909, the Knoxville Drug Company, a corporation, Knoxville, Tenn., with J. L. Lowe as its general manager, shipped from the State of Tennessee into the State of North Carolina a consignment of a food product labeled "Star Extract Lemon. Knoxville Drug Co., Manufacturing Druggists, Knoxville, Tenn." Samples from this shipment were procured and analyzed by the Bureau of Chemistry, United States Department of Agriculture, and as the findings of the analyst and report made thereon indicated that the product was adulterated and misbranded in that a dilute extract of lemon had been substituted wholly or in part for the article itself, and in that it was colored with a coal-tar dye in a manner whereby damage and inferiority were concealed, and alleging that the product was misbranded, in that the label above set forth represented the product to be an extract of lemon, whereas it was only a weak dilution of extract of lemon, falling very far below the standard of strength required in a normal extract of lemon.

On Jan. 12, 1910, the defendant, J. L. Lowe, representing himself and said Knoxville Drug Company, came before the court and submitted to the charges made against him and said company in the above information, and after hearing the statements of the defendant Lowe and of the United States attorney for said district touching said charges, the court imposed a fine of \$10 and costs.

#### NOTICE OF JUDGMENT NO. 601, FOOD AND DRUGS ACT

##### Adulteration and Misbranding of Lemon Extract.

On or about June 7, 1909, Newmark Brothers, a corporation of Los Angeles, Cal., shipped from the State of California into the Territory of Arizona a consignment of a food product labeled "Acme Brand Terpeneless Flavoring Extract Lemon Flavor." Samples from this shipment were procured and analyzed by the Bureau of Chemistry, United States Department of Agriculture, and as the findings of the analyst and report made showed that the product was adulterated and misbranded in that pure and genuine terpeneless extract of lemon contains not less than one-fifth of 1 per cent. by weight of citral, while in the product in question another substance, to wit, water, had been substituted in part for said citral, thereby reducing the proportion of citral in said product to one one-hundredth of 1 per cent. of the total constituents in said article and thereby reducing and lowering the quality and strength of said product, and in that a valuable constituent of said article of food, to wit, citral, had been partly abstracted therefrom, and in that said product was colored in a manner to give the appearance of pure and genuine terpeneless extract of lemon and thereby concealed the inferiority of the product involved; and further alleging the product to be misbranded, in that the label above set forth was false and misleading and calculated to deceive and mislead the purchaser into the belief that the same was pure and genuine terpeneless extract of

lemon, when in truth and in fact it was but a weak and inferior flavoring extract prepared in imitation of said pure and genuine terpeneless extract of lemon; in that the word "terpeneless" appearing on said label was printed in small type in dark ink upon a dark background, so as to be practically invisible to the purchaser, while the word "lemon" was printed in very large type in black ink upon a white ground, and the words "Flavoring Extract" were printed directly above and in close proximity to the word "Lemon" on said labels, with black ink, making said label readable to the purchaser as follows: "Flavoring Extract Lemon," when in truth and in fact said article was not an extract of lemon, as the said design and statements signified, but was a weak and inferior flavoring extract which contained no oil of lemon, said oil of lemon being a necessary constituent of pure and genuine lemon extract, and in that the said label contained a further false and misleading statement concerning the ingredients of said article of food contained in said packages, as follows: "Pure Oil of Lemon," when in truth and in fact said article of food contained no "Pure Oil of Lemon."

On July 9, 1910, the defendant entered a plea of guilty to the above information and the court imposed a fine of \$1.

#### NOTICE OF JUDGMENT NO. 605, FOOD AND DRUGS ACT.

##### Misbranding of Olive Oil.

On or about June 15, 1909, Drake Brothers Company, a corporation, Milwaukee, Wis., shipped from the State of Wisconsin to the State of Michigan a quantity of a food product labeled "Superior French Virgin Olive Oil, inspected by the United States Government Chemist and guaranteed pure. Imported by Drake Brothers Company. Importers, wholesale and retail druggists, Eastwater and Michigan streets, Milwaukee, Wis." Samples from this shipment were procured and analyzed by the Bureau of Chemistry, United States Department of Agriculture. As it appeared from the findings of the analyst and report thereon that the product was misbranded in that the label above set forth a statement regarding said article and the substances and ingredients contained therein, to wit, "inspected by the United States Government Chemist," which said statement was false and misleading, because said article of food had never been inspected by the United States Government chemist, said statement being such as to mislead the purchaser into the belief that the article in question had been inspected by the chemist of the United States Government and found to be pure.

On March 12, 1910, the defendant entered a plea of guilty to the above information, and the court imposed a fine of \$25.

#### NOTICE OF JUDGMENT NO. 609, FOOD AND DRUGS ACT.

##### Misbranding of a Drug Product—"Witch Hazel."

On or about Sept. 14, 1909, A. J. Hilbert & Co., a corporation, Milwaukee, Wis., shipped from the State of Wisconsin to the State of Illinois a quantity of a drug product labeled "Distilled Extract of Witch Hazel (Hamamelis). Dr. Scott Medicine Co., Milwaukee, Wis., and "For bleeding piles, blind piles, toothache, earache, sore throat, sore eyes, sore navels, bleeding lungs, insect stings, neuralgia, etc., for rheumatism, burns, scalds, bruises, kidney diseases, sprains, wounds, ulcers, lame back, frozen limbs, sore feet and corns." Samples of this shipment were procured and analyzed by the Bureau of Chemistry, United States Department of Agriculture, and as it appeared from the findings of the analyst and report made that the product was misbranded in that it contained 14.15 per cent. alcohol by volume, which said amount of alcohol was not declared on the label; in that the labels above set forth were false and untrue for the reason that said drug was not valuable in the treatment of such affections as "Piles,

(Continued on page 214.)



## PATENTS AND TRADE MARKS



40952



Gondola

46612



50281



45329

ZENOBIA

46775



50559



46148

NORWOOD

47630



46613



49366

PEROXO

51327

SALVINE

52297

Diazalia

51538

## NOTE TO READERS.

This Department is conducted under the general supervision of Samuel E. Darby, Esq., Patent and Trade Mark Attorney, 220 Broadway, New York, formerly Chief Clerk and Examiner, U. S. Patent Office. This report of patents, trade marks, labels and designs is compiled from the official records of the Patent Office in Washington, D. C. We include everything relating to the four co-ordinate branches of the essential oil industry, viz.: Perfumes, Soap, Flavoring Extracts and Toilet Preparations.

The trade marks illustrated are described under the heading "Trade Marks Applied For," and are those for which registration has been *allowed*, but not yet *issued*. All protests for infringement, etc., should be made promptly to the Commissioner of Patents, Washington, D. C.

All inquiries relating to patents, trade marks, labels, copyrights, etc., should be addressed to

PATENT AND TRADE MARK DEPT.,  
Perfumer Pub. Co., 100 William St., New York.

## PATENTS GRANTED.

40,952.—CAN.—Emma R. Lee Thayer, Hastings-upon-Hudson, N. Y., assignor to Bruguiere Chemical Co., Newark, N. J., a Corporation of New Jersey. Filed July 16, 1910. Serial No. 572,385. Term of patent 14 years. The ornamental design for a can as shown and described.

975,129.—STABLE MIXTURE FOR PRODUCING HYDROGEN PEROXID.—Reinhold Grüter and Heinrich Pohl, Charlottenburg, Germany, assignors to Chemische Werke vorm Dr. Heinrich Byk, Charlottenburg, Germany, a Corporation of Germany. Filed May 4, 1909. Serial No. 493,918.

1. The herein described new, solid, stable mixtures of perborates containing a lesser quantity of water of crystallization than completely hydrated perborates and solid acid substances yielding hydrogen peroxid with water.

2. The new, solid, stable mixtures of finely ground perborates containing a lesser quantity of water of crystallization than completely hydrated perborates, and finely ground acid substances, which mixtures yield hydrogen peroxid when mixed with water.

975,353.—STABLE MIXTURE FOR PRODUCING HYDROGEN PEROXID.—Reinhold Grüter and Heinrich Pohl, Charlottenburg, Germany, assignors to Chemische Werke vorm Dr. Heinrich Byk, Charlottenburg, Germany, a Corporation of Germany. Original application filed May 4, 1909, Serial No. 493,918. Divided and this application filed July 14, 1910. Serial No. 572,004.

1. The herein described new solid stable mixtures of perborates containing a lesser quantity of water of crystallization than completely hydrated perborates, solid acid substances and sugar, yielding hydrogen peroxid with water.

2. The herein described new solid stable mixture of finely ground perborates containing a lesser quantity of water of crystallization than the completely hydrated perborates, finely ground solid acid substances and sugar, said mixture yielding hydrogen peroxid with water.

975,354.—STABLE MIXTURE FOR PRODUCING HYDROGEN PEROXID.—Reinhold Grüter and Heinrich Pohl, Charlottenburg, Germany, assignors to Chemische Werke vorm Dr. Heinrich Byk, Charlottenburg, Germany, a Corporation of Germany. Original application filed May 4, 1909, Serial No. 493,918. Divided and this application filed July 14, 1910. Serial No. 572,005.

1. The herein described new solid stable mixtures of perborates containing a smaller quantity of water of crystallization than completely hydrated perborates, solid acid substances and salts having disinfecting or astringent properties, said mixtures yielding hydrogen peroxid with water.

2. The new solid stable mixtures of finely ground perborates containing a smaller quantity of water of crystallization than completely hydrated perborates, finely ground solid acid substances and dried salts having disinfecting or astringent properties, said mixtures yielding with water hydrogen peroxid.

975,405.—ANTISEPTIC AND PERFUMED BLOCK.—Lucien Eilertsen, Paris, France. Filed Aug. 20, 1904. Serial No. 221,545.

The herein described process of manufacturing blocks for use as described which consists in dissolving nitrocellulose in a suitable solvent, such as described, adding thereto an active substance such as described which is adapted to form oxygenated water when in contact with water, mixing a substance agreeable in perfume and taste and also gum arabic with the solution, and evaporating the solvent.



## TRADE MARKS REGISTERED.

- 79,918.—Toilet Powder.—Alfred J. Krank, St. Paul, Minn. Filed July 17, 1909. Serial No. 43,586. Published August 16, 1910.
- 79,959.—Imitation Vanilla Flavoring.—The Cabell Company, Baltimore, Md. Filed June 20, 1910. Serial No. 50,458. Published August 23, 1910.
- 79,966.—Shampoo-powder.—R. G. Edwards, London, England. Filed July 12, 1910. Serial No. 50,801. Published August 23, 1910.
- 79,987.—Liquid Preparations for Treating the Complexion.—Mary M. Le Blanc, Oxford, Neb. Filed June 20, 1910. Serial No. 50,450. Published August 23, 1910.
- 80,000.—Preparations for Cleansing and Preserving the Teeth and Mouth.—K. K. Landespriv. Milly-Kerzen-, Seifen-und Glycerin-Fabrik von F. A. Sarg's Sohn & Cie., Vienna, Austria-Hungary. Filed March 7, 1910. Serial No. 48,233. Published August 23, 1910.
- 80,001.—Tooth-Paste, Tooth-Cream, Tooth-Powder, and Lotion.—K. K. Landespriv. Milly-Kerzen-, Seifen-und Glycerin-Fabrik von F. A. Sarg's Sohn & Co., Vienna, Austria-Hungary. Filed April 20, 1910. Serial No. 49,209. Published August 23, 1910.
- 80,005.—Borax and Powdered Borax.—Sterling Borax Company, Los Angeles, Cal., and Chicago, Ill. Filed June 29, 1910. Serial No. 50,623. Published August 23, 1910.
- 80,013.—Hair-Tonics.—Thomas Zanetti, New York, N. Y. Filed March 30, 1910. Serial No. 48,748. Published August 23, 1910.
- 80,022.—Soap.—Barclay & Barclay, New York, N. Y. Filed July 18, 1910. Serial No. 50,884. Published August 30, 1910.
- 80,048.—Artificial Flavors and Essences.—Alex. Fries & Bro., Cincinnati, Ohio. Filed September 20, 1909. Serial No. 44,806. Published August 30, 1910.
- 80,068.—Borax.—Francis H. Leggett & Co., New York, N. Y. Filed July 6, 1910. Serial No. 50,732. Published August 30, 1910.
- 80,082.—Certain Toilet Preparations.—The E. E. Powell Co., Philadelphia, Pa. Filed June 20, 1910. Serial No. 50,437. Published August 30, 1910.
- 80,085.—Coffee, Tea, Spices, and Flavoring Extracts.—The Rogers Company, Tacoma, Wash. Filed March 16, 1910. Serial No. 48,435. Published August 30, 1910.
- 80,088.—Perfumes.—Société Distilleries Francaises De la Vallée Des Roses, Paris, France. Filed March 30, 1908. Serial No. 33,751. Published August 30, 1910.
- 80,103.—Perfume and Toilet Water.—Ross W. Black, Pittsburg, Pa. Filed July 5, 1910. Serial No. 50,697. Published September 6, 1910.
- 80,116.—Hair Tonic or Invigorator and Scalp or Skin Remedy.—Julius Ferond, New York, N. Y. Filed April 27, 1910. Serial No. 49,314. Published September 6, 1910.
- 80,121.—Shaving-Cream.—François Haby, Berlin, Germany. Filed April 9, 1908. Serial No. 33,965. Published July 5, 1910.
- 80,127.—Shaving-Soap.—The Kells Company, Newburgh, N. Y. Filed March 28, 1910. Serial No. 48,698. Published September 6, 1910.
- 80,129.—Hair-Tonics.—John V. Klein, Battle Creek, Neb. Filed August 5, 1910. Serial No. 51,274. Published September 6, 1910.
- 80,146.—Toilet Creams, Lotions, and Pastes.—Isabel Norris, New York, N. Y.

- Filed December 9, 1909. Serial No. 46,374. Published September 6, 1910.
- 80,158.—Antiseptic Powder.—Smith, Kline & French Co., Philadelphia, Pa. Filed July 29, 1910. Serial No. 51,137. Published September 6, 1910.
- 80,160.—Chemical Solvents.—David Leon Solomon, St. Louis, Mo. Filed May 7, 1910. Serial No. 49,563. Published September 6, 1910.
- 80,184.—Perfumes.—Richard Hudnut, New York, N. Y. Filed May 26, 1910. Serial No. 49,944. Published September 13, 1910.

## LABELS REGISTERED.

- 15,393.—Title: "Ooze." (For Soap.)—William M. Wilkes, Indianapolis, Ind. Filed October 20, 1910.

## TRADE MARKS APPLIED FOR.

- 45,329.—Columbia Cotton Oil and Provision Corp., Relee, Va. Filed Oct. 14, 1909. (The word "Relee" is printed in red, and the portrait is that of Robt. E. Lee, deceased.)—Cotton-Seed Oil.
- 46,148.—Columbia Cotton Oil and Provision Corp., Relee, Va. Filed Nov. 27, 1909.—Cotton-Seed Oil.
- 46,612, 46,613.—The Globe Soap Co., Cincinnati, Ohio. Filed Dec. 20, 1909.—Soap.
- 46,775.—The Andrew Jergens Co., Cincinnati, Ohio. Filed Dec. 29, 1909.—Perfumes and Toilet Waters.
- 47,630.—Smith, Kline & French Co., Phila, Pa. Filed Feb. 7, 1910. Used ten years.—Liquid Dentifrice, Powdered Dentifrice, Remedies for Diseases of the Skin, Hair-Tonic, etc.
- 49,366.—The Maude Odell Co., New York, N. Y. Filed April 28, 1910. (Being the portrait of Maude Odell Doherty).—Face-Creams, Skin-Lotions, Hair-Tonics, Face-Powders, Perfumes, Toilet Waters, Bath-Crystals, Liquid Shampoo Preparation, Massage-Cream, Deodorants, Tooth-Paste and Tooth-Powder.
- 50,281.—S. J. Valk & Bro., New York, N. Y. Filed June 13, 1910.—Olive-Oil.
- 50,559.—Elsa Duaci, New York, N. Y. Filed June 24, 1910.—Skin Lotions.
- 51,327.—George Lueders & Co., New York, N. Y. Filed Aug. 9 1910.—Peroxid of Hydrogen.
- 51,538.—Sulphume Co., Boston, Mass. Filed Aug. 25, 1910.—Hair-Tonic, Face-Powder, and Cold-Cream.
- 52,297.—Albert Rudolph, Edgewater, N. J. Filed Oct. 17, 1910.—A Hair-Tonic and Remedy for Dandruff and Scalp Diseases.

## TRADE MARK FOR REGISTRATION IN OUR BUREAU.

We have been petitioned to register the following trade mark. Any of our readers that have good reason to protest against the issuance of our Certificate of Registration under the common law, should communicate with us before Jan. 1, 1911.

The registration of trade marks in our Bureau will serve to establish the priority of the use of such trade marks in actual commerce by the applicants.

Serial No. 22—Horace Wilcox, Wakefield, R. I.—Filed Nov. 4, 1910.

# PUROGEN

For an antiseptic preparation.

## FOREIGN CORRESPONDENCE AND MARKET REPORT

### FRANCE.

**GRAEE.**—M. Emile Pélissier is the happy father of a daughter, who has been named Josette-Christiné-Marie-Andrée.

The engagement has been announced of Mlle. Louise Ricord to M. Etienne Carémil, a well-known perfumer. Mlle. Ricord is the daughter of M. Léon Ricord, attorney for Roure-Bertrand Fils.

**MARSEILLE.**—According to information received from reliable sources, the olive crop in France this year will probably be equal to half a normal crop; certain sections may produce a two-thirds crop. In other words, the next crop is likely to be larger than that of the season of 1909-10, while being far less important than the bumper crop of 1908-9. The quality promises to be good.

**PARIS.**—Our correspondent sends the following report on vanilla beans:

**Mexican Beans.**—"As I have already told you, the new crop arriving actually at New York not being of keeping quality must be sold. A lower price must follow and the ruling prices are easier; it is agreed that the actual price of Bourbon beans will be maintained. Never have the Bourbon beans been at the same level as the Mexican, but as things go and with the increased favor for the Bourbon beans it would not be impossible to see very soon the Mexican beans cheaper than the Bourbon. We are far from the proportion of 1 to 3 existing for many years between the two qualities

**Bourbon Beans.**—By steamship Adour, arrived Oct. 25, 312 cases, against 72 cases same time last year, new proof of the precocity of crops in the Indian Ocean. The greatest part of this shipment is for Paris firms, about two tons for Marseille and six tons Seychelles for Hamburg and London. At the Seychelles Islands it is said the whole crop is sold at 32 francs head and tail at Mahé, an unexpected price for the planters who obtain such a result on account the short lengths. The society who believed to have a bargain in paying such price will probably be sorry for it. A cable from Bourbon says that half of the crop is already sold for shipment as soon as the goods are prepared, 32 francs having been paid for head and tail, according to quality.

"At the Comores a great deal of the crop is already sold, and at Nossi-Bé nothing remains for sale. Before the end of the year nothing will remain from the new crop, as the planters have never seen such a run to get the beans.

"At the last public sale at London, a small quantity of two tons were offered, and anything of sound and good keeping quality was sold at full prices. There was a decline of 1s. on doubtful beans and the market came back to the reasonable prices of the last sale.

"The English market loses every day, and is left even by the Seychelles planters, who this year ship to Hamburg.

**Tahiti Beans.**—"We are told that the United States use more every day, and have found a way to employ them in the extracts. The high prices maintained themselves and the arrival at Marseille by steamship Nera does not affect the market, having been sold immediately."

### SPAIN.

[From Consul Charles L. Hoover, Madrid.]

The following information relative to the olive crop and the probable production of olive oil for the season of 1910 has been received by telegraph in the Bureau of Agriculture at Madrid from the agricultural engineers located in the various parts of the kingdom:

**Region of New Castile.**—The crop is very poor owing to the excessive drought and to the spring frosts. The area planted to olive trees in this region is 80,100 hectares (197,847 acres) and the production is estimated at 264,900 metric quintals (58,278,000 pounds) of fruit, and 59,900 metric quintals (1,581,360 gallons) of oil.

**Region of La Mancha and Extremadura.**—The crop is poor on account of late frosts, excessive drought, and parasitical pests. The area cultivated is 124,542 hectares (307,619 acres) and the production will be, according to the estimates of the engineers, 625,000 metric quintals (137,500,000 pounds) of fruit, and 114,900 quintals (3,033,360 gallons) of oil.

**Region of Old Castile.**—Only a small area in this region is devoted to the cultivation of olives. The crop will be fairly good. There are 8,400 hectares (20,748 acres) planted to olive trees and the production will be 115,000 quintals (25,300,000 pounds) of fruit and 26,000 quintals (686,400 gallons) of oil.

**Region of Leon.**—Olives are cultivated only in the Province of Salamanca in this region. The area devoted to olive culture is 3,702 hectares (9,144 acres) and the production will be 13,000 quintals (2,860,000 pounds) of fruit, and 4,000 quintals (105,600 gallons) of oil.

**Region of Aragon and Rioja.**—The crop has been very seriously damaged by frosts, drought, hail and pests. There are 59,201 hectares (146,226 acres) planted to olives and the harvest is estimated at 199,780 quintals (43,951,600 pounds) of fruit and 36,040 quintals (951,456 gallons) of oil.

**Region of Galicia and Asturias.**—Olives are cultivated only in the provinces of Lugo and Orense in this region, and the crop in these provinces is only fair. The area planted is 166 hectares (410 acres) and the production is estimated at 1,083 quintals (238,260 pounds) of fruit and 290 quintals (5,656 gallons) of oil.

**Region of Navarre and the Basque Province.**—Unfavorable weather conditions and the pests have injured the crop materially in this region. The area cultivated is 8,960 hectares (22,131 acres) and the produc-

tion will be 7,168 quintals (1,576,960 pounds) of olives and 2,085 quintals (55,044 gallons) of oil.

*Region of Catalonia.*—The crop will be short. Area cultivated is 181,950 hectares (449,416 acres) and the production will be 1,444,060 quintals (317,693,200 pounds) of olives and 252,980 quintals (6,678,672 gallons) of oil.

*Region of the Levant.*—The crop is poor. Area cultivated is 108,335 hectares (267,587 acres) and the production is estimated at 186,800 quintals (41,096 pounds) of olives and 21,600 quintals (570,240 gallons) of oil.

*Region of Oriental Andalusia.*—The harvest will be short on account of frosts, strong winds when the trees were in flower, the drought and pests. The area under olive trees in this region is 304,942 hectares (753,207 acres) and the production of olives will be 1,713,210 quintals (376,906,200 pounds) and of oil 261,300 quintals (6,898,320 gallons).

### THE DOMESTIC MARKET.

After a considerable increase in business during September and October, especially the latter month, there appears to have been some easing off so far this month.

Sales of oils that have increased materially in price, such as African geranium, lavender and rose, have not been up to the usual standard for this period of the year. Those manufacturers that insist on—and get—

the highest grades are usually willing to pay a price that will insure the fulfillment of their demands; while others who make price their main criterion will get oils within figures they are willing to pay. Thus everyone is satisfied; but who can blame the analytical chemist for indulging in a quiet smile?

Messina essences are firm.

### BEANS.

The report of our Paris correspondent will make it clear just why the local market in Bourbon has not declined in sympathy with the lower price of Mexican cuts. The latter are quoted at \$2.50.

### SOAP MATERIALS.

Tallow, city, .08 (hhd.); country, .07½.  
Grease, brown, .06½; yellow, .07.  
Cottonseed Oil, crude, tanks, 45-46; winter yellow, .07½@.08½.  
Cocoanut Oil, Cochín, —; Ceylon, .09½.  
Olive Oil, in bond, .90@.95.  
Olive Oil, Foots, prime, .08½.  
Palm Oil, Lagos, .08½; red, prime, .07¾.  
Peanut, .08.  
Soya Bean Oil, .08.  
Chemicals, borax, .04½; caustic soda, 80 p. c. basis of 60 p. c. \$1.90.  
Rosin, .35@.36.

Almond, Bitter.....per lb.	\$3.50	Ginger .....	\$4.50	Sassafras, artificial .....	\$0.35
" " F. F. P. A. ....	4.50	Gingergrass .....	1.35	" natural .....	.70
" Artificial .....	.85	Hemlock .....	.55	Savin .....	1.40
" Sweet, True.....	.55-.60	Juniper Berries, twice rect..	1.10	Spearmint .....	3.25
" Peach-kernel ....	.30-.35	Kananga, Java .....	4.00	Spruce .....	.50
Amber, Crude .....	.13	Lavender, English .....	7.00	Tansy .....	2.50
" Rectified .....	.20	" Cultivated .....	2.50	Thuya .....	2.30
Anise .....	1.20	" Fleurs, 28-30%.....	2.00-2.25	Thyme, red, English.....	1.10
Aspic (Spice).....	1.25	Lemon .....	.85	" white .....	1.30
Bay, Porto Rico.....	3.50	Lemongrass .....	1.50	Vetivert, Bourbon .....	8.50
Bay .....	2.10	Likari .....	12.00	" Indian .....	35.00
Bergamot, 35%-36%.....	3.70	Limes, expressed .....	2.00	Wintergreen, artificial .....	.38
Birch (Sweet) .....	1.75	" distilled .....	.60	" genuine .....	4.80-5.50
Bois de Rose, Femelle.....	4.50	Linaloe .....	3.00	Wormwood .....	6.50
Cade .....	.20	Mace, distilled .....	.80	Ylang-ylang .....	50.00-65.00
Cajeput .....	.60	Mustard, natural .....	4.10		
Camphor .....	.12	" seed, gen. ....	8.50		
Caraway Seed .....	1.10	" artificial .....	2.00		
Cardamom .....	11.00-18.00	Myrbane, rect. ....	.12		
Carvol .....	1.75	Neroli, petale.....	60.00-80.00		
Cassia, 75-80%, Technical..	.90	" artificial .....	17.00		
" Lead free.....	1.20	Noumea .....	3.50		
" Redistilled .....	1.60	Peppermint .....	.90		
Cedar, Leaf .....	.80	Oponox .....	7.00		
" Wood .....	.18	Orange, bitter .....	2.50		
Cinnamon, Ceylon .....	6.50-12.00	" sweet .....	2.25		
Citronella .....	.26	Origanum .....	.40		
Cloves .....	1.10	Orris Root, concrete.. (oz.)	3.50-4.50		
Copaiba .....	1.25	" absolute .....	28.50-32.00		
Coriander .....	6.00-13.00	Patchouly .....	4.00-4.50		
Croton .....	.75	Pennyroyal .....	1.80		
Cubebs .....	4.25	Peppermint .....	2.00-2.25		
Erigeron .....	1.70	Petit Grain, American.....	3.00		
Eucalyptus, Australian, 70%.	.50	" French .....	6.50		
" American .....	.60	Pimento .....	2.25		
Fennel, Sweet .....	1.40	Rose .....	6.50-7.50		
" Bitter .....	.75	Rosemary, French .....	.80		
Geranium, African .....	3.50-4.00	" Trieste .....	.70		
" Bourbon .....	3.25-3.50	Rue .....	3.00		
" French .....	11.00	Safrol .....	.50		
" Turkish .....	3.00-3.25	Sandalwood, East India....	3.00		
		" West India ..	1.50		

### SUNDRIES.

Ambergris, black.....(oz.)	20.00
" gray .....	25.00
Civet, horns .....	1.75-1.85
Cologne Spirit .....	2.70
Cumarin .....	3.30
Heliotropine .....	1.90
Musk, Cab, pods.....(oz.)	8.00
" grain .....	15.00
" Tonquin, pods... "	18.00
" grains .....	22.00
" Artificial, per lb.....	1.50
Orris root, Florentine, whole	.12
Orris Root, powdered and granulated .....	.14
Talc, Italian .....	.01½-.01¾
Terpineol .....	.35-.45
Thymol .....	1.85
Vanillin .....	.33-.35

## PURE FOOD AND DRUG NOTES.

(Continued from page 209.)

rheumatism, catarrh, quinsy, internal bleeding, hemorrhage, etc.," as claimed by said labels.

On May 16, 1910, the defendant entered a plea of guilty to the above information and the court imposed a fine of \$25.

## NOTICE OF JUDGMENT NO. 617, FOOD AND DRUGS ACT.

## Adulteration and Misbranding of Olive Oil.

On or about Oct. 13, 1909, Marchesini Brothers, New York, N. Y., shipped from the State of New York to the State of Pennsylvania thirteen cases containing assortments of various sized cans containing alleged olive oil, which cans were labeled "Italian Produce superfine olive oil, F. Bertolli, Tuscany, Italy," the cases containing said cans being labeled "Olive Oil, extra quality, F. Bertolli, Lucca." An analysis of samples of this product made by the Bureau of Chemistry, United States Department of Agriculture, showed it to be adulterated and misbranded in that cottonseed oil had been mixed and packed with the olive oil contained in the product so as to reduce and lower the quality and strength of said olive oil; and in that cottonseed oil had been substituted in part for the said olive oil; and alleging the product to be misbranded, in that it was labeled so as to deceive and mislead the purchaser thereof, said label being as above set forth, when in truth and in fact said packages did not contain superfine olive oil as therein represented but a mixture of olive oil and cottonseed oil; and in that the said thirteen cases were labeled so as to deceive the purchaser, because the product contained in said cases was not "olive oil, extra quality," as alleged in the labels on said cases, but was a mixture of olive oil and cottonseed oil. Thereupon G. Mangini & Son, Philadelphia, Pa., consignees of the product entered their appearance and filed a claim to eight cases of the product, which were all that the marshal was able to seize on the monition issued in this case.

The case came on for hearing, and the court being fully informed in the premises issued its decree, finding that the said eight cases of the product so seized were adulterated and misbranded, as set forth in said label, and condemning same, with proviso, however, that the marshal of said district should deliver said eight cases of the product to said claimants upon the payment of all costs of these proceedings and the execution of a bond in the sum of \$400, conditioned that the said eight cases of the product in question should not be sold or otherwise disposed of contrary to the provisions of the above-mentioned act. Said costs having been paid and bond furnished in accordance with the terms of this decree, the said eight cases of the product referred to above were forthwith delivered to said claimants.

## NOTICE OF JUDGMENT NO. 619, FOOD AND DRUGS ACT.

## Misbranding of "Vanoleum, Concentrated Vanilla."

On or about Feb. 17, 1909, there were shipped from the State of New York to the State of California 52 1-pint bottles and 24 5-pint bottles of a food product, each of which bottles was labeled "Vanoleum, Concentrated Vanilla, a compound, Corrizo Extract Company, New York City, U. S. A.," all of said bottles being contained in original cases labeled "Vanoleum, the original Mexican vanilla oil, Corrizo Extract Company, Battle Creek, Mich.; Mexico; New York City." An examination of samples of this product made by the Bureau of Chemistry, United States Department of Agriculture, showed it to be misbranded, in that the labels above set forth made it appear in fact it was an imitation of vanilla and contained little or no extract of vanilla, but was primarily a mixture of vanillin and coumarin dissolved in glycerin and alcohol artificially

colored with caramel so as to imitate vanilla. The label also prayed seizure and condemnation of the product.

On July 28, 1910, said Corrizo Extract Company of New York entered its appearance, filed its claim to the product, and consented that a decree of condemnation be entered in accordance with the prayer of the label above set forth, whereupon the court, being fully informed in the premises, issued its decree, finding the above-mentioned bottles of Vanoleum to be misbranded as charged in said label and condemning said product and ordering that it be disposed of by sale or public auction by the marshal for said district, with a proviso, however, that said bottles of Vanoleum should be delivered to said claimant in lieu of the sale thereof at public auction if said claimant should pay the costs of these proceedings and execute and deliver a satisfactory bond in the sum of \$200 conditioned that said product should be properly labeled and not be sold or disposed of contrary to law. Said costs having been paid and bond furnished by claimant in accordance with the terms of said decree, the above-mentioned bottles of Vanoleum were forthwith delivered to said claimant.

## STATE.

KENTUCKY.—Bulletin No. 150 of the Agricultural Experiment Station of the State University—"The Preservation of Drugs." A pamphlet of 171 pages and index covering products mentioned in the United States Pharmacopeia and National Formulary. "It is the object of this bulletin," says the author, "to suggest and discuss means of preserving and keeping drugs which are liable to deteriorate or spoil, and to thus aid the druggist in complying with the provisions of the drug law." Part I deals with Crude Drugs; Part II with Chemicals, and Part III with Preparations, etc.

MICHIGAN.—Bulletin No. 173-178, State Food and Dairy Department:

## EXTRACTS.

No. 14511, S-437. Sample of "Flavoring Compound (Golden Rule Brand)." Manufactured by Citizens' Wholesale Supply Company, Columbus, Ohio. Sample contains practically no vanilla bean extract; not true to statement.

No. 15455, X-224. Sample of "Vanilla Extract (Badger Brand)." Manufacturer, D. J. Stewart, 4424 Union Avenue, Chicago, Ill. Sample contains artificial color in part.

No. 15768, I-825. Sample of "Belle Isle Lemon Flavor." Manufacturer, The Imperial Manufacturing Company, Detroit, Mich. Below standard in lemon strength.

No. 15769, I-826. Sample of "Belle Isle Vanilla Flavor." Manufacturer, The Imperial Manufacturing Company, Detroit, Mich. Contains added artificial color.

No. 16039, I-841. Sample of "Special Pure Lemon." Jobber, Schorndorfer & Eberhard, Cleveland, Ohio. Sample is not equivalent to a 5 per cent. lemon extract.

No. 16151, I-849. Sample of "Vanola and Tonkola (X. L. C. R. Brand)." Manufacturer, The Schorndorfer & Eberhard Company, Cleveland, Ohio. Not properly labeled.

No. 16152, I-850. Sample of "Roulo's Extract of Vanillin and Coumarin." Manufacturer, The Frank Tea & Spice Company, Cincinnati, Ohio. Not properly labeled.

No. 16252, S-635. Sample of "Vanilla Extract (Library Brand)." Manufacturer, T. H. Johnson, Detroit, Mich. Sample is not a true vanilla extract.

No. 16254, S-649. Sample of "Puritan Flavor Banana Imitation." Manufacturer, Central Manufacturing Company, Iowa City, Iowa. An imitation extract not properly labeled.

No. 16255, S-650. Sample of "Puritan Flavor Pineapple Imitation." Manufacturer, Central Manufacturing Company, Iowa City, Iowa. An imitation extract not properly labeled.





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## S & A Pomades and Concretes

Represent the *oldest and best*, as well as the *newest and best* in natural flower odors. The only perfect substitute for the best Pomade washing is a solution of the S & A. Concretes. Try 80 per cent. of ours against 100 per cent. of any other.

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BERTRAND'S  
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OIL OF LAVENDER  
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We want a live salesman to handle our flavoring extracts and drug specialties in Michigan. The right man can secure the agency for the entire State by giving good security. Address H. H. F., care this journal.

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WANTED.—MACHINERY.—Mixers, sifters, mills, wet and dry fillers and other apparatus suitable for getting out a general line of toilet preparations; state price, location and general condition. Address "MACHINERY," care this journal.

FOR SALE.—Paying business, established six years, manufacturing, complete line of Perfumes, Toilet Waters, Powders and Extracts. Will sacrifice at invoice, about \$2,000, which includes trade name, formulae and good will. Reason for selling, sickness. For further particulars, address T. K., c/o this journal.

WANTED.—A salesman; sober, honest and successful for a toilet specialty and perfumery line, with an established trade either South or West. Address with references, FINLAY, DICKS & COMPANY, Ltd., New Orleans, La.

PERFUMERY SALESMEN WANTED for Eastern and Southern territory. Address, with references and experience, THE WILLIS H. LOWE Co., Boston, Mass.

FRENCHMAN in drug line and perfumes seeks American correspondent to exchange inquiries. Address A. V., care of this journal.

FOR SALE.—On account of ill health, offer three-quarters or whole interest in plant manufacturing specialties and patented articles. \$5,000 required, about inventory. Address Mr. Rice, Room 306, 220 Devonshire street, Boston, Mass.

WANTED at once expert perfumer and chemist who is thoroughly familiar with the manufacture of high-grade perfumes, toilet waters and cosmetics. Must be capable of taking entire charge of workroom. Satisfactory references and experience required. Address F. J. PEARSON, 104 Worth street, New York City.

We will pay well for high-class practical formulae for creams, such as casein, rolling massage, vanishing cream, etc. Give cost per pound, and send sample if convenient. Communications confidential. Secretary Alpha Chemical Company, 604 Mission street, San Francisco, Cal.

WANTED.—An experienced salesman to handle a complete line of synthetics, flower oils and essential oils. One who has a well-established territory. Write full particulars. ESSENTIAL, care this journal.

WANTED.—A competent man to take charge of laboratory, manufacturing synthetics, compounded oils, toilet preparations, creams, etc. We want a man of experience whose knowledge is at the complete disposal of his employer—one who is loyal and honest. A fair salary to the right man. Must be of good habits. A good opening for the right kind of man. Address "A. B.," care this journal.

SALESMEN WANTED.—To handle our line of Concentrated Perfumes; Cream, etc. Liberal commissions and exclusive territories to right parties. Especially desirous of representation on the Pacific Coast. Address O. K., care of this journal.

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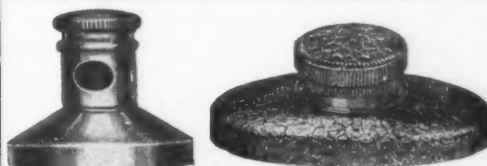
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1 oz. Flanged or bulged.



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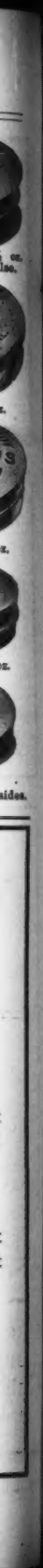
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It has all the fresh seductive sweetness of the blossom, great intensity and strength of odor, combined with remarkable lasting qualities.

Suitable for all perfumery purposes—extracts, toilet waters, sachets, for perfuming all toilet preparations and cold creams.

Invaluable as a base for new odor effects in special proprietary perfumes. Comparison cordially invited. Usual Synfleur Quality—it always leads. Samples at the service of any manufacturer.

Net prices:—

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Alois von Isakovich, Proprietor  
Monticello, New York, U. S. A.



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are daily gaining in favor. They successfully pass the most discriminating tests, even the test of taste. Rosol-Synfleur (synthetic Otto of Roses), for instance, is used in quantities for flavoring purposes—it has all the sweet honeylike taste and odor of the Otto and is much stronger—yet costs much less.

For all Perfumery purposes Rosol-Synfleur is absolutely indispensable—a single trial is convincing. Net prices:—

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Synfleur Rose materials embrace every shading of the natural Rose Varieties. We quote merely a few examples from our complete list:—

Red or Jack Rose. Rosol-F-Synfleur.	lb. \$49	ounces \$3.25
Tea Rose. Rosol-T-Synfleur	“ 36	“ 2.50
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White Rose. Rosol-W-Synfleur	“ 33	“ 2.30

and many other qualities at all prices from \$4 per pound upward.



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All kinds of high-grade boxes for perfumes and toilet preparations.

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Let us send you a sample of "Surfine" brand, the virgin pressing, and you will handle it regularly.

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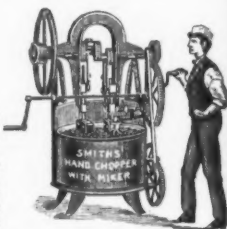
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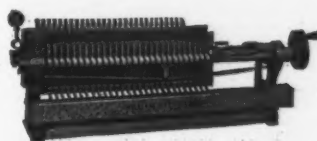
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